

July 1 W 1 K 12934 a

LILIES  
R U L E S  
C O N S T R U E D,

Whereunto are added  
THO. ROBINSONS  
HETEROCLITES.  
The Latin Syntax,  
and Qui mihi.

A L S O

There are added the Rules  
for the genders of Nouns and  
Preterperfect Tenses and  
Supines of Verbs, in  
English alone.

L O N D O N,

Printed by ROBERT NORTON  
Printer to the Kings most  
Excellent Majesty in La-  
tin, Greek and Hebrew.

1671

## To the Reader.

**I** DARE since (gentle Reader) following the example of divers learned men, who had laboured much in this kind, confirmed: and being therewith importuned by many, published *Liliiæ Rulæ* of the *Gender* of *Nouns*, the *Preterperfect Tenses* and *Supines* of *Verbs*, his *School-precepts*, commonly called (*Qui mihi*) *Thomas Robinsons Treatise of the Heteroclites*, and the *Latin Syntaxis*, which I did, being upon long and sufficient experience well assured, that a good part of the Masters daily pains, and the Scholars fruitless diligence being hereby removed, the one may to the great content of his Parents and Master, reap by himself with better courage and greater profit than he before in far shorter time, and keep it more faithfully in memory than he did before, and the other may cheerfully with more comfort, and greater credit than he was accustomed, learn more necessary things, as the declining of *Nouns*, conjugating of *Verbs*, and the meaning of the *Rulæ*, with a manifold use of the *Examples*, choosing rather the practice than the reading of the *Art*. If by this means I may more help or encourage them, I shall be very glad: if not, yet have I the duty and glory I sought for: which, that I have undertaken to perform, and in this manner performed, I leave.



Printed by the Lord.

W. B. R. A. I. N. E.

By the Lord Bishop of Dunelm.





## 2 Propria quæ maribus constructæ.

swallower of wild beasts  
ut as, tigris a tiger, vulpes a  
fox, & and piscium of fishes, ut  
as, ostrea an oyster, cetus a  
whale, sunt autem dicta called  
epicœta Nouns of the epicœne  
gender, quibus to which vox ipsa  
the word is self feret will give  
genus aptum his right gender.  
Attamen notwithstanding ex  
cunctis among all the nouns  
quæ which diximus we spoke  
of ante before notandum est  
must note, omne that every  
nomen quod which exit outside  
is unum, seu whether Græcum  
Greek five or Latinum Latin,  
esse in genus neutrum the neuter  
gender, sic so nomen a noun in-  
variabile undeclined. Sed hæc  
nunc nunc dictum I will treat  
ordine in order de reliquis of  
the other nouns, quæ which vo-  
cantur are called appellativa  
commonia or quæ which sunt  
are tantum tantum as appellativa  
communis: nam for genus the  
gender semper dignoscitur is  
always known but in these ex-  
ceptis by the positive case, ut  
as, triplici regula specialis the  
three special rules monstrabit  
will show after wards.

19 **N**omen autem non cre-  
scens ut increscens gen-  
tivo in the positive case, est in  
præputio mulieris the feminine

gender, seu as, caro carnis flecti,  
capra capræ a sbe. goats, nubes  
nubis a cloud.

**M**ulta nomina many  
nouns virorum of men  
in a, dicuntur autem called masculu-  
la masculinæ, ut as, scriba a se-  
cretary, asclea a page, scurra a  
scoffer & and rabula a brawler  
lixa a scullion, lacista a master  
of defence: quot as many as  
declinatio prima the first de-  
clension Græcorum of the  
Greeks fundit doth make to end  
in as & and in es, & and quot  
as many Latin nouns as sunt  
are derived ab illis of them per  
a ending in a, mascula are mas-  
culine ut as, satrapas satrapa a  
Peer of the Realm, athletes ath-  
leta a great wrestler. Item also  
leguntur these are read mascula  
masculines, verres a bore pig,  
natalis ones birth day, aqualis  
an eiver. Natus nouns derived ab  
alle of as a pound weight, ut as,  
denarius an hundred pound  
weight, coriæge joyn show li-  
cens the milk & and orbis any  
round thing, callis a path, cau-  
lis a stalk, follis a part of bel-  
low, collis a high hill, mensis  
a month & and ensis a sword,  
fustis a club, fons a royn, penis  
bread penis a mount yard, crinis  
hair & and ignis fire, cassis a  
hunter run, falcis a sagger, cor-

# Propria quæ maribus conſtrued. 3

ris a firebrand, ſcatis a thorn,  
piſcis a fiſh, & unguis a man's  
nail, & vermis a worm,  
vecis a bar, poſtis a poſt & axil  
axis an axel tree ſocietur may  
be joyned. Inter nouns ending in  
er maſcula are maſculines, cen  
as, venter a belly, in os vel or us  
ut as, logosa word, annus a year.

**S**unt iſte nouns beſeemine  
generis of the feminine gen  
der, mater a mother, humus the  
ground, domus a houſe, alvus a  
paunch, & colus a diſtaff,  
& audicus quartæ of the fourth  
declenſion pro fructu for a fig,  
que and acus a needle, porticus  
a porch, atque and tribus a  
ſtock, ſocus a wiſe or hus  
bands mother, nurus the ſour  
wiſe & manus a hand, adus  
the ides of a month, anus an  
old woman addenda eſt is to be  
added huc hiſce, myſtica van  
nus the myſtical name Iacchi of  
Bacchus huc hiſce: jungas  
add his to theſe Græca Græke  
nouns verterentia changing os in  
us, os into us, papyrus paper, an  
tidotus a medicine to expel poi  
ſon, coſtus the herb called Her  
ba Maria, diphthongus a diph  
thong, byſſus fine flax, abyſſus  
a bottomleſſe ſea, cryſtallus cry  
ſtal, ſynodus an aſſembly, lupu  
phirus a ſupple ſtem, eremus  
the wilderneſſe & arctus a

company of ſtarrs in the North  
called the Bear, cum multis  
alijs with many others, quæ  
which name at this time lon  
gum eſt is long perſcribere to  
write down.

**S**i ſi nomen a noun in e gig  
nit make is in the genitive  
caſe neutrum it is neuter, ut  
as, mare the ſea, rete a net &c  
and quot as many as ſunt do  
end in on, vel or in um, ut as,  
barbiton a kind of muſical in  
ſtrument, ovum an egg, hippo  
manes a venomous humor com  
ing from a mare eſt is genus  
neutrum the neuter gender &  
and cacoethes an ill cuſtome  
neutrum is neuter & and virus  
poſſon, pelagus the ſea, vulgus  
the common people modo ſome  
times neutrum a neuter, modo  
ſometimes mas maſculine.

**S**unt iſte nouns are incerti  
generis of the doubtful gen  
der, talpa a mole & and dama a  
duck or doe, canalis a channel  
or conduit pipe, halcyonis a  
king's fiſher, limus a mud, clunis  
a buttock, reſſia an halter, petrus  
all viſitament & drink, am  
nis a river, pampinus a wine  
leaſt & and corbis a barker, lin  
ter a cock-boat, torquis a collar  
ſpectus a den, anguis a ſnake,  
ſecus dans ſici of the ſecond de  
clenſion pro morbo for a diſeaſe

#### 4. Propria quæ matibus construct.

aque and phaselus a ship called a gallies, lecythus an oyl glass, ac and atomus a mote in the Sun, grossus a green fig, pharus a high watch tower, & and paradus a paradise.

14 **C**ompositum a verbo a noun made of a verb denoting ending in a est a commune the common duorum of two. Gra-jugena a Grecian horse, a of gigno to get. monstrat sheweth id est, agricola an husbandman a of colo to fill, advena a stranger a of venio to come, adde add senex an old man or woman, auriga a carter. & and verna a bond man or woman, sodalis a companion, vates a Prophet, emorris a banished man or woman, patricius my Fathers brothers child que & perduelis a stubborn enemy, affinis a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage, juvenis a young man or woman, testis a witness, civis a citizen, canis a dog or a bitch, hostis an enemy.

**N**omen a noun est a mulierie genus the feminine gender, si if penultima syllaba the last syllable have one genitive of the genitive case crescentius increasing sonat sound a cuta long. Velut et, hic pietas pietatis godliness, virtus virtutis civis civium do shew.

**Q**uidem nomina solum monosyllaba of one syllable dicuntur are called masculina masculine, sal salt, sol the Sun, ren the kidneys or the reins of the back, & and splen the spleen. Car a man of Caria, Ser a man of Asia, vir a man, vas vasis a surety, as a pound weight, mas the male kind, bes the weight of eight ounces. Cretens of Creta, pex a surety, & and pes a foot, glis a dormouse, habens having gliris genitive in the genitive case, mos a manner, flos a flower, ros the dew, & and Tros a man of Troy, musa musæ, dens a tooth, mons a mountain, pons a bridge, simul & and also fons a spring, seps pro serpente a serpent, griffo a griffin, Thrax a Thracian, rex a King, grex gregis a flock of cattel & and Phryx a man of Phrygia. Etiam also polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in n, sunt are masculina masculine, ut et Aramane hill by Arhent, lichen the rock liverwort, & and delphin a dolphin, & in o and which end in o signantia signifying corpus a body, ut et, leo a lion, currulio a wheel, sic solenio the safe point termino the end point, sermo a word or speech, in er or & et Nouns ending in ei, or and or, mal-

# Propria quæ maribus construct.

5

mascula are masculinus, ceu a,  
crater a standing plate or cup,  
conditor a builder, heros a no-  
ble man, sic fo torrentis a brook,  
nesciens a young pig, oriens the  
east cum pluribus with many in  
dens, quale a bidens, quan-  
do when reperitur pro instru-  
mento it signifieth a dung fork.  
Adde add gigas a giant, ele-  
phas an elephant, adamas a dia-  
mond, que and garamas an in-  
habitant of Africk, tapes a ta-  
pstry, atq; and lebes a caldron,  
Cures a rowis niams, magnes a  
stone that draweth iron to it,  
que & unum nomen que nomen  
quinez of the fifth declension,  
meridies noon or the mid-day:  
Et also quæ nomen which com-  
ponuntur are compounded ab  
of alle a pound weight, ut m,  
dodrans nine ounces, semis  
half a pound, junguntur mas-  
cula for these masculines be ad-  
ded, Samnis a Samnite, hy-  
drops the dropsie, nycticorax a  
night-raven, thorax the breast,  
& and mascula these mascu-  
lines, vervex a bell-wether,  
phoenix a phoenix & and bom-  
byx pro vermiculo a silk-worm.  
Attamen yet ex his of these,  
siren a mare-maid, mulier a  
woman, soror a sister, uxor a  
wife, sunt are muliebre genus  
the feminine gender.

ET also hæc nomina abes-  
monosyllaba of one  
syllable sunt are neutralia neu-  
ters, mel honey, fel gall, lac milk,  
far bread-corn, ver the spring-  
time, cor a heart, æs brass, vas  
vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone, &  
and os oris a mouth, rus the  
countrey, thus frankincense, ius  
right, crus the leg from the knee  
to the ankle, pus snout, & and po-  
lysyllaba nouns of many sylla-  
bles in al, que and in ar, ut ar,  
capital a ribband or quoif,  
laquear a vaulted roof of a  
chamber, halecasu herring neu-  
trum the neuter gender & and  
muliebre the feminine.

Hæc these nouns sunt are  
dubia the doubtful gen-  
der python a prophesying spirit,  
icrebs a ditch, serpens a serpent,  
bubo an owl, rudens a cable-  
rope, grus a crane, perdix a par-  
tridge, lytx a spotted beast, li-  
max a snail, turps pro truncato  
a stump of a tree: & and calx  
pedis the heel, adde add show  
dies a day, tantum only esto let  
it be mas masculine secundo  
numero in the plural number,

Sunt these are commune  
the common of two, parens  
a father or mother que and au-  
thor a beginner, infans an in-  
fant, adolescens a youth, dux a  
captain, illex a lawless body,

## 6 Propria quæ maribus construed.

**H**eres an heir, exlex a lawless body, creata the compound is of fronte a forehead; ut as, bifrons one which hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bul or cow, fur a thief, sus a sow, atque and sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

**S**ispenultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sit be gravis short, ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

**S**it Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis the feminine gender in do, quod which makes dimis, atq; and in go, quod which dat growth genis in genitivo in the genitive case: dulce do sweetness faciens making dulcedinis, monstrat doth shew id that tibi to thee, que and compago a joyn compaginis, id that; adice add to these Virgo a maid, grandis hail, fides faith, compes a pair of setters, teges a mat & audleges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so baccharis the herb Lady Gloves, sindon fine linnen cloth, Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Icon an Image & and Amazon a woman of Scythia, Græcula Greek woman

finita ending in as vel or in is, ut as, lampas a lamp, Jaspis a Jasper stone, callis an helmet, culpis a point of a spear: vox una one word is us, pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these forfex a pair of sheers, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simulatq; and also supellex household stuff, appendix a pent house, hilla a porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

**N**omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problema a hard question, ut as, omen fore speaking, ar, ut as, subaris sun beane, dans ending in ut, ut as, secur the lever; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the hinder part of the head, Attamen get ex his of these pecten a comb, fursur bran, sunt mascula are masculine, Sunt these are neutra neuter, cadaver a dead carcase, verber a stripe, iter a journey, suber cork, tuber pro fungo a toad-stool & and uber a dug, giber ginger, & and lacer the herb Benjamin, cicer an Italian pease & and piper pepper, atque and papaver poppy, & and



# Propria quæ maribus construed.

7

and silex a parynip, atque and  
silex an offer: Equor the sea,  
marmor marble, que and adox  
wheat neutra are neuters, at-  
que and pecus cattle, quando  
when facit it maketh pecoris  
in genitivo in the genitive case.

**S**unt these are dubii generis  
Of the doubtfull gender, car-  
go the hinge of the door, margo  
the brim of any thing, cinis  
ashes, obex the bolt of a door,  
pulvis dust, adeps fatnesse, for-  
ceps a pair of tongs, pumex a  
pumice stone, ramex hartsness,  
anas a duck or a drake, imbrex  
a guttertile, adde add culex a  
gnat, natrix a water serpent, &  
and onyx the nail of a mans  
hand cura prole with his com-  
pounds, que and silex a slip;  
quamvis although usus nisi vult  
will melius rather hæc than  
these nouns dicier be called  
mascula masculines,

**I**ta these nouns sunt are com-  
munis generis of the common  
of two gender, Vigil a watch-  
man or watch-woman, pugil a  
Champion, exul a banished man  
or woman, præful a president,  
homo a man or woman, nemo  
no body, martyra martyr, Ligur  
one of Liguria, augur a sooth-  
sayer, & and Arcas one of Arca-  
dia, anistes one chief among  
others, miles a soldier, pedes a

soothman, interpres an interpre-  
ter, comes a companion, hospes  
an host or an hostess: sic soles  
any great bird, præles the chief  
ruler. Princeps a Prince, acceps  
a Fowler, eques a horseman,  
obles a pledge in war, atque and  
multa alia nomina many other  
nouns, quæ which creatur are  
derived a verbis of verbs, ut, ut,  
conjug a husband or wife,  
iudex a judge, vindex a reven-  
ger, opifex a workman, & and  
arulpex a sooth-sayer.

**A**djectiva adjectives ha-  
bentia having unain vo-  
cem one termination duntaxat  
only, ut as, foelix happy, au-  
dax bold, retinent keep omne  
genus every gender sub una in  
one ending. Si if cadant they fall  
sub gemina voce under a dou-  
ble termination velut as, omnis  
& and omne all, vox prior the  
former word est is commune  
the common duum of two, vox  
altera the second neutrum the  
neuter. At but si if variant  
they vary tres voces three end-  
ings, ut as, sacer sacra sacrum;  
holy, vox prima the first word  
est is mas masculine, altera  
the second foemina feminine,  
tertia the third neutrum neu-  
ter. At but sunt there are  
nouns quæ which vocares you  
may call prope in a manner sub-  
stantiva



*flamma substantives* flamm by  
declining, tamen notwithstanding  
digniperta they are found ad-  
jectiva adjectives nature by  
nature quæ and ubi by use. Ta-  
lia such sunt are pauper poor,  
puer ripe of age, cum with de-  
gener waxing out of kind,  
uber plentiful, & and dives rich  
locuples wealthy, sospes safe,  
comes a companion, atque and  
superstes one that overliveth,  
cum paucis aliis with few o-  
thers quæ which lectio justa  
diligent reading docebit will  
teach. Hæc these nouns gaudere  
adsciscere sibi will have propri-  
um quendam flexum a certain  
proper declining. Campester of  
the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famous, celer swift,  
atque and saluber whole-  
some, Junge add pedester be-  
longing to a footman, equestris  
belonging to a horseman & and  
acer sharp: Junge add palu-  
ster belonging to a marsh, ac  
and alacer cheerful, sylvestris  
belonging to the wood: at hæc  
sic thou to thou variabilis shall  
decline hæc these nouns, sic  
celer in the masculine gender,  
hæc celeris in the feminine,  
neutro in the neuter hoc cele-  
re, aut or aliter otherwise sic  
thou, hic atque hæc celeris in  
the masculine and feminine,  
rursum again hoc celere est  
tibinetrum in the neuter gen-  
der.

### De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho: Robinson.

**S**Unto let these nouns be He-  
teroclitæ Heteroclitæ quæ  
which variant do vary genus  
gender aut or flexum declen-  
sion, quæcunque and what soe-  
ver deficiunt do want super-  
lativæ or have overmuch, no-  
tato rita after in new order.  
Cernis thou seest hæc these va-  
riantia changing genus gender  
ac and partim partly declen-  
sionem. Pergamus infelicis  
miser the unhappy city Troium  
of the Trojans gigas maker  
Pergamus. Quod which thing

ipsa the word is self supellex  
household stuff facit doth make ex-  
cept careat it want plurali the  
plural number. Singula the  
being singular gaudent foem-  
inæ are feminine, pluralia be-  
ing plural neutris neuter, Pri-  
or numerus the singular num-  
ber dat gignit his to these nouns  
genus neutrum the neuter gen-  
der, alteri the plural utramque  
both masculine & neuter: Ra-  
strum a rake cum with fronto  
a bridle, filum thread, simal at-  
que and alfo capistrum a  
bridle.

headſhal, item alſo Argos a town in Greece & and coelum hea- ven ſingula being ſingulars ſunt are neutra neuter ſed huc audi mark, vocitabis thou ſhalt call coelos & Argos in the plu- ral number duntaxat only mal- cula maſculina: ſed huc ſir- na neuter & and ſirnos maſcu- line, quo pacto after which ſer & alſo formant they form cetera the reſt. Nundinum a fair & hinc and alſo epulum a banquet, quibus uno which ad- diti add then balneum a bath & and hæc theſe ſunt are neu- tra neuter: eodem indeed pri- mo in the ſingular number, ſic by cuſtom muliebria feminine ſecundo in the plural. Conſtat it is certain Juvenalem habere that Juvenal hath balnea bath plurals in the plural.

**H**æc theſe nouns ſingula- ria being ſingulars dan- tur maribus are maſculines, plurima being plurals neutris neuter. Mxalus a hill in Arcadia, atque and ſacer mons the ſa- cred mountain, Dindymus a top of Ida by Troy, Ilmarus a mountain in Thracia atq; and Tartara hell, Taygetus an hill in Lacædemonia, ſic ſo Tenera a promontory in Lacania Maſſica a Mountain in Campania & and altus Gargarus the high

top of the hill Ida. At but alter numerus the plural number dabit will give his to theſe nouns utrumque genus both genders ſibilibus an hiſſing atque and locus ſport, locus a place, & and Compagnus avernus a lake in Campania in Italy. Pro- pago the remains quæ which ſequitur followeth eſt is manca manum numero in number caluſe be in caſe.

Vocabis thou ſhalt call theſe nouns Aprota quæ which vari- ant alter nullum calum no caſe ut in ſas right, nil nothing nihil nothing, inſtar like & and mul- ta many in u ſimul i in u and i ut as, hæc theſe ſunt be quæ both cornu a horn quæ and genu a knee: ſic ſo gummi gum, frugi chriſty, ſic ſo Tempe a very fair field in Theſſalia, tot ſo ma- ny, quot how many & and om- nes numeros all nouns of number a tribus from three ad centum to an hundred.

**Q**uæ and nomen a noun eſt is Monoptoton, cui is which vox una one word cadit happeneth eceat, noctuly night, natu by birth, julu by bidding, inſulu without bidding, ſimul alſo alſu by craft, promptu with ſpeed, permiſſu by ſuffe- ring: legimus we read altus plurali in the plural number, legi

legimus *we read* inficias a do-  
mial, sed but vox ea that word  
est is sola only reperta found.

**S**unt these be diptera, qui-  
busno which duplex flexura  
a double declining remanet re-  
maineth, ut ar, fors hup dabit  
will give forte sexto in the ab-  
lative case, quos: also sponis  
of his own accord sponis. Sic so  
plus more habet hath pluris,  
repetendarum of bribery repe-  
tundis, & and iugere of an acre  
dat giveth iugere sexto in the  
ablative case, autem but ver-  
beris of a stripe verberis, quo-  
que also suppetiz aid dant ma-  
ket suppetiz quarto in the ac-  
cusative case, tantundem as  
much dat giveth tantidem, si-  
mul also impetis of violence dat  
giveth hoc impete: jungo aid  
vicem by turn sexto in the ab-  
lative case vice, nec neither le-  
go so I read plura more: hæc  
quatuor these four verberis of a  
stripe, atq, & vicem by turn, sic  
so plus more cum with iugere  
an acre tenuere have kept eun-  
ctos casus all their cases numero  
secundo in the plural number.

**V**ocantur they are called  
tripertita, quibus ubi in  
inflectis thou dost decline tres  
casus three cases, ut ar, precis  
prayer atq; and precem, & and  
blandus a kind man petit ami-

cam woos his love prece by  
intreaty sic in the like manner  
legis thou readest opis est no-  
stræ it is in our power, fer o-  
pem help thou, atque and dig-  
nus ope worthy of help. At but  
frugis of fruit tantum only ca-  
ret wants rectore nominative  
case & also ditionis of title: vis  
force est is vox integra a per-  
fect word, nisi except forte per-  
haps dativus the dative case  
desit be wanting: prior nu-  
merus the singular number  
mutuus is imperfect omnibus  
his in all these, alter the plural  
integer is whole, Quæ referunt  
relations, ut ar, qui which:  
quæ percontantur interroga-  
tions, ut ar, ecquis who: &  
and quæ distribunt distribu-  
tions, ut ar, nullus none, neuter  
neither of the two & and omnis  
all: Infinita nomina indefinite  
solent are wont jungi to be  
joyned hisse these, ut ar, quilibet  
every one, alter another: Hæc  
these sepe often carent do want  
quanto casu the vocative case.  
Et & pronomina the pronouns  
præter except hæc quatuor  
these four infra following, no-  
ster ours, nostras of our coun-  
treys, meus mine & and tu thou.  
Notes you may observe Pro-  
pria cuncta all proper names  
quibus est which have natura

coercens a restraining nature  
ne fustint that they shall not  
be plurima plurals, ut æ, Mars  
the Heathenish God of Bards:  
Cato the name of a wise man  
in Rome, Gallia France, Roma  
Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Ta-  
gus a river in Portugal, Lelaps  
a dogs name, Parnassus an hill  
in Phœcis que and Bucephalus  
the horse of Alexander the great.  
Dabis thou shalt give his to  
these trumenta bread-corn, pen-  
sa tow or wool on a distaff, her-  
bas herbs, uda moist things, me-  
talla metals, in quibus in which  
ipsa requiras thou mayest search  
quæ what sunt are placita the  
pleasures authorum of Authors.  
Est there is a time ubi when  
hec these retinent keep plura-  
lem the plural number. Est  
there is a time also ubi when  
spemunt they have it not.

**H**ordea barley, farra bread  
corn, forûa market, mel  
hony, mulsum wine mingled  
with honny, defruta wine sodden  
till the third part is boyled away  
que and thus frankincens plu-  
ralia being plurals, servant they  
keep tantum only tres similes  
voces three like cases. Hesperus  
the evening star, & and vesper  
the evening, pontus the sea  
que and limus mud, que and  
hines dung: sic so penus all vi-  
duale meat and drink, & and

sanguis blood, sic so ether the  
skie, nemo no body. Sed but ista  
mascula. these masculines vix  
sunt excedentia scarcely exceed  
numcrum primum the singu-  
lar number.

**S**ingula these singulars. femi-  
nini generis of the femi-  
nine gender raro seldom pluralia  
are plurals: pubes ripeness of  
age, atq; and salus health: sic so  
talio like for like, cum with in-  
dolens outwardness, tuus is the cough  
pis pieb, humus the ground,  
atque and lues the murrain, sitis  
thirst & and fuga a flying away  
junge add quietem rest, sic so  
cholera cholick, atq; and fames  
hunger que and bilis melanco-  
ly, senecta old age, juvenus  
youth. Sed but tamen yet hec  
these nouns obsolescant effspring  
labes a spot, ut as, & also omnia  
all quintæ of the fifth declension  
sepe often tenebunt will keep  
plurali in the plural number  
tres similes casus three like ca-  
ses; excipe excipe res a thing,  
species a kind, facies a face,  
que and acies an edge, que and  
dies a day, quas voces which  
words licet may esse be totas  
whole secundo numero in the  
plural number. Solent they are  
 wont neccesse to add itis to  
these multa muliebria many  
feminines ut as, hæc these sunt

are

inro stulticia foolishness, invidia  
envy, & and sapientia wisdom,  
desidia sloth, atque and innum-  
meræ voces innumerable  
words id genus of that sort;  
quas which lectio reading præ-  
bet yieldeth; quam præfixam  
tibi which set before thee collige  
gather together, ceu as, cer-  
tum filium a sure guiding  
thread. Adde put rarius very  
seldom secundum numerum  
the plural number his to these  
nouns, sed but yet quandoque  
sometimes.

**N**ec neither licet may we  
deferre give secundum  
numerum the plural number  
his neutris to these neutrs. De-  
licium the thing wherein we  
delight, senium old age, lethum  
death que and coenæ dirt que  
and salum the sea: Sic so bara-  
thrum a place taken for bell,  
virus poison, vitrum glass, que  
and viscum birdlime, que and  
penum provision of vittuals,  
julistium vacation or out of  
dorm, nihilum nothing, ver the  
spring, lac milk, gluten glue, si-  
mul also hæc an herb, add  
add gelu a frost, solium a seat  
of state or throne, jubæ the Sun  
beam, hic here quoque also po-  
nas thou mayest put multa talia  
many such, quæ which si if ob-  
serves thou observe, occurrent

will come tibi legenti to the  
thou reader.

**M**ascula these masculine  
sunt are contenta con-  
tained tantum only numero  
secundo with the plural num-  
ber, manes spirits, majores an-  
cestors, cancelli lancers, liberi  
children & ante the utter-  
most rank of vines, menses pro-  
fluvium womens monthly flo-  
wers, lemures hobgoblins,  
fasti a register of things of the  
year, atque and minores post-  
erity; cum when natales affig-  
nam signify genus a stock, add  
add Penates the heathenish house-  
hold gods & and loca places  
plural in the plural number,  
quales such as be que both Ga-  
bii a city in Italy, que & Loti  
people of Loeris & and quæcum-  
que what soever legas thou rea-  
dest passim in any place similis  
rationis of the like sort.

**H**æc these nouns sunt are  
feminei generis the fe-  
minine gender, que and numeri  
secundi the plural number, ex-  
vix things which are put off,  
phaleræ horse-trappings, que  
and grates thanks, manubiz  
spoils taken in war, & and I-  
dus the Ides of a month, antix  
forelocks, & and induciæ a  
truce: simul also que both infi-  
dix a lying in wait, que and  
ming.

minx *abreakings*, *excubie*  
watch and ward, *nonæ* the  
nouns of a month, *augæ* tri-  
fles, *que* and *trice* trifling gen-  
tows, *calendæ* the calends,  
quisquilie the sweeping and re-  
fuso of things, *thermæ* baths,  
*cunæ* the cradle of infants, *diræ*  
cursings, *queand* *exequiæ* so-  
lemnities at burials, *inferiæ*  
*beathe*nish sacrifices done to spi-  
rits & and *feriæ* holy dayes, sic  
so *que* *horb* primitiæ the first  
fruits, *que* and *plagæ* signan-  
tes signifying reia weis & and  
*valvæ* folding dores *que* and *di-  
vitæ* riches : *nuptiæ* marriages  
item and also *lactes* the small  
guis : *addantur* let there be ad-  
ded *Thebæ* the city of Thebes &  
and *Athenæ* *Athens* : quod ge-  
nus of which sort invenias thou  
mayest find & also plura nomina  
more names locorum of places.

**H**Æc neutra these *monsters*  
*leguntur* are read plura-  
li in the plural number, rariùs  
very seldom primo in the sin-  
gular : *moenia* the walls of a  
City, *cum* with *tesquis* rough  
places, *præcordia* the midriff,  
*lustra* the denserarum of wild  
beasts, *arma* weapons, *mapalia*  
cottages, sic so *bellaria* juncats,  
*munia* a duty, *castra* a camp or  
tent, *funus* a funeral *petit* re-  
quiresh *justa* coronations & and

*virgo* a maid *petit* requiresh  
*sponsalia* betrothing, *disertus*  
an alloquent man *amat* loveth  
*rostra* a pulpit, *que* and *pueri*  
children *gestant* carry *crepundia*  
rattles to play withal, *que*  
and *infantes* infants *colunt*  
love *cunabula* cradles, *augur*  
the sooth saye *consulit* asketh  
counsel of *exta* the entrails, &  
and *abfolvens* finishing *recan-  
tat* muttereth *effata* prayers su-  
peris to the imagined gods : *fe-  
lita* the feasts *deum* of the hea-  
thenish gods, *ceu* as, *Bacchanalia*  
feasts dedicated to *Bacchus*  
*poterunt* may jangi be joyued :  
quod si if thou legas thou read-  
est plura more, licet *reponas*  
thou mayest put them *quoque*  
also hæc classe in this rule.

**H**Æc these nouns imitan-  
tia imitating varias for-  
mas divers forms, quasi luxuri-  
ant do axir were exceed, nam for  
*tonitrus* *tonitruque* thunder  
variant do vary & both genus  
their gender & and *vocera* ter-  
mination : sic so *clypeus* clype-  
um a buckler, *baculus* *baculum*  
atque *bacillum* a staff, *sen-  
sus* a sense, & and *hoc* *sentium*  
the conceit of the mind, *tig-  
nus* *tignumque* a raster : *ta-  
petum* atque *tapete*, *tapes* a  
possey, *punctus* *punctumque*  
a point, *sinapi* *mustard* seed,  
quod



quod which immutans chang-  
inggenus bin gender fertur is  
called seclerata sinapis biting  
mustard; sinus & hoc sinum vas  
lactis a milking bole, or wimilk  
pail, mendacium mendum a fault;  
viscus & hoc viscum bird-lime:  
sic so cornu a horn & and flexi-  
la cornum the bending horn: at  
but Lucanus Lucan ait saith,  
tibi cura hæve a care cornus fi-  
nistri of the left wing of the Ar-  
my: eventus simul also even-  
tum an event: sed but quid  
moroꝝ why stay I istis in these?  
Lectio the reading doctorum  
of learned authors ministrat  
affordeth tibi unto thee talia  
mille a thousand such.

Sed but præterea further  
Squædam Græcæ sive Greek  
nouns sunt tibi noranda are to  
be noted of thee, quæ which pe-  
perere have brought for th thee.  
tum Latinum a new Latin  
word quarto calu in the accu-  
sative case, nam for panther a  
panther creat maketh panthera  
in the accusative case, que and  
crater a standing piteꝝ cratera,  
cassida helmet habet hath cas-  
sida, sed but & also æther the  
skie fundit maketh æthera, hinc  
hence venit cometh cratera a  
standing piteꝝ æthera the skie  
venit cometh, sic even so cassida  
magna a great helmet tegit co-

verteth caput ipsum the head,  
nec noster vult vult panthera  
the panther domari be tamed

Ræus the nominative.  
Case vertitur is varied his  
in these sensus the signification  
manet remaineth, & and unum  
genus one gender: gibbus & hic  
gibber a bunch in ones back,  
cucumis cucumer a cucumber,  
stipis & stipis wages, sic so cinis  
atq; and ciner ashes, vomis vo-  
mer a plow-share, scobis & and  
scobis saw dust, or pin, dust, nē  
and pulvis pulver dust, pubes  
puber ripeness of age, quibus  
to which addes thou shalt add  
quæ nouns which parium bring  
forth or & os, honor honor, &  
and labor labour, arbor a tree,  
que & odor sive or savor, Et  
also his thou shalt add to these,  
apes & apis a Bee, plebs plebs  
the common people, quoque also  
sunt there are multa many  
accepta received a Græcis  
from the Greek, referentia ex-  
pressing geminam formam a  
double form, ut as, delphin  
delphinus a dolphin, & and hic  
elephas elephæntus an ele-  
phant: sic so congrus conger  
a conger, sic so Meleagrus Me-  
leager a mans name, item also  
Teucrus Teucer a King of  
Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt  
add hæc hither cætera cuncta  
all



all other quæ which par ratio  
the like reaſon & and lectio ca-  
ſta diligens reading dederint  
ſhall give tibi unto thee.

**H**æc theſe ſimul together  
ſunt are & both quarti  
lexus the fourth declenſion at-  
que & ſecundi the ſecond, enim  
for laurus a laurel tree facit  
maketh genitivo in the genitive  
caſe lauri & laurus, ſic ſo quer-  
cus an oak, pinus a pine, ficus  
pro fructu for a fig, ac and ar-  
bore a fig tree, ſic ſo colus a  
diſtaff atq; & penus proviſion of  
viſuals comus quando when  
arbor habetur it is taken for a  
corner tree: ſic ſo lacus a lake,  
atq; and domus an houſe, licet  
although hæc this nec recurat  
be not to be found ubique in  
every caſe. Quoque alſo leges  
thou ſhalt read plura more his  
than theſe quæ which jure by

right reliquas thou mayeſt  
leave priſcis to old authors.

**E**t and ſunt there are multa  
adjectiva many adjectives  
quæ which luxuriant abound  
notanda to be noted, ſed but  
in primis firſt of all quot as  
many as & alſo hæc noſmina  
theſe nouns tibi ſundunt do  
bring forth: arma weapons, ju-  
gum a yoke, nervus a ſinew,  
ſomnus ſleep, que and clivus  
the ſteep ſide of an hillque and  
animus a mind, & and quot as  
many as limus mud habet haſh,  
quot as many as freno a bri-  
dle & and cera wax, bacillum a  
ſtaff a quibus of which formes  
thou mayeſt form us ſimul is  
both us and is, ut as, inermis  
inermis unweaponed. At but  
hilarus merry rarior is very  
rare, hilariſ eſt is vox a word  
bene nota well known.

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As in præfenti conſtrued.

**A**s the termination as, in  
præfenti in the preſent  
uſe format formeth perfectū  
the preterperfect tenſe in avi, ut  
as, no nas to ſwim navi, vocito  
vocitas to call often vocitavi:  
deme except lavo to waſh lavi,  
juvo to help juvi, que & nexo to  
kniſt nexui, & and ſeco to cut  
quod which maketh ſecui, neco  
to kill quod which maketh ne-  
cui, verbum the verb mico to

ſhine, quod which maketh mi-  
cui, plico to fold quod which  
maketh plicui, frico to rub quod  
which dat giveth fricui. Sic ſo  
domo to make ſame quod whi-  
b makes domui, tono to thunder  
quod which makes tonui, verbū  
the verb ſono to ſound quod  
which makes ſonui, crepo to  
give a crack quod which mak-  
eth crepui, vëto to forbid quod

B

which,

which dat giveth vetui, atque  
and cubo to ly down cubui,  
hæc thefe verbs raro formantur  
are feldom formed in avi. Do  
das to give rite by right dedi:  
fto ftas to ftand vult will for-  
mare form fteti.

**E**s the termination es in  
præfenti in the præfent  
tense format formeth perfec-  
tum the præterperfecttense dans  
givingui, ut as nigreo nigres to  
was black nigrui, excipe except  
jubeo to command jussi, forbeo  
to fup any liquid thing habet  
hath forbui, quoq; alfo forpsi,  
mulceo to affwage mulci, luceo  
to fhine vult will have luxi, se-  
deo to fit fedi, que and video to  
fee vult will have vidi, fed bus  
prandeo to dine prandi, ftrideo  
to make a noife ftриди. Syllaba  
prima the first syllable gemi-  
natur is doubled his quatuor in  
theſe four infra following; nam-  
que for pendeo to hang pependi  
que and mordeo to bite vult  
will habere have momordi,  
ſpondeo to promiſe freely or be-  
ſooth ſpoſpondi, que and ton-  
deo to clip or ſhear vult will  
have totendi, ſuadeo to counſel  
ſuaſi, rideo to laugh riſi, & and  
ardeo to burn habet hath arſi.  
Si iſt vel r l o r r, ſtat ſtand ante  
before geo, geo vertitur is turn-  
ed in fi into ſi, ut as, urgeo to

urge urſi, mulgeo to milk mulſi  
dat is giveth quoq; alſo mulxi,  
frigeo to be cold frixi, lugeo  
to lament luxi, & and augeo to  
increase habet hath auxi. Fleo  
ſtes to weep dat giveth flevi,  
leo les to anoint levi, que and  
natum the compound inde  
thereof deleo to put out delevi:  
pleo ples to fill plevi, neo to ſhin  
nevi. Manſi formatur is form-  
ed à of maneo to tarry, tor-  
queo to writh torſi, hæreo to  
ſtick faſt vult will have hæſi.  
Ved fit is made vi, ut as, ſerveo  
to be hot ſervi, niveo to wink  
or beckon, & and ſaturn the  
compound inde thereof conni-  
veo to wink with the eyes polcit  
requireth nivi & nixi, cieo to  
trouble civi, que and vico to  
bind vievi. *Hy*

**T**ertia the third conjuga-  
tion formabit will form  
præteritum the præterperfect-  
tense, ut as, manifeſtum is ma-  
niſeſt hic here. Bo fit is made bi,  
ut as lambo to lick lambi: ex-  
cipe except ſcribo to write ſcrip-  
ſi & and nubo to be married nup-  
ſi: antiquum the old verb cum-  
bo to ly down dat giveth cubui.  
Co fit is made Ci, ut as, vinco  
to overcome vici, parco to ſpare  
vult will have peperci & and  
parſi, dico to ſay dixi, quoque  
alſo duco to lead duxi. Do fit

is made di, ut as mando to ent  
mandi, : sed but scindo to cut  
dat giveth scidi, scindo to cleave  
fidi, fundo to pour out fudi,  
que and tundo to knock tu-  
tudi, pendo to weigh pependi,  
tendo to bend tetendi, pedo  
to break wind backward pe-  
pedi : junge joyn thou cado to  
fall cecidi, cedo pro verbero  
to beat cecidi, cedo pro disce-  
dere to depart sive or locum  
dare to give place cessi. Vado  
to go, rado to shave, ludo to  
hurt, ludo to play, divido to di-  
vide, crudo to thrust, claudo to  
shut, plaudo to clap hands for  
joy, todo to gnaw, ex of do the  
termination semper always fa-  
ciunt make si. Go fit is made  
xi, ut as jango to joyn junxi,  
sed but the letter x ante before  
go vult will have si, ut as, spar-  
go to sprinkle sparsi, lego to read  
legi, & and ago to do facit ma-  
keti egi, tango to touch dat gi-  
veth tetigi, pungo to prick pun-  
xi, que and pupugi, frango to  
break dat giveth fregi, cum  
when pango signat significat  
pacisci to make a covenant vult  
it will have pepegi, pro jingo  
to joyn pegi, pro cano to sing  
panxi. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as,  
traho to draw traxi docet  
trahet, & and veho to carry  
vexi, Lo fit is made ui, ceu as,

colo to worship colui, excipe  
Except psallo to sing cum p  
with p, & and fallo to feason  
with sale sine p without p, nam  
for utrumque both format  
form falli, vello to pluck up  
dat giveth velli, quoque also  
vulli, fallo to deceive fefelli,  
cello pro frango to break ce-  
culi, que and pello to drive out  
pepuli. Mo fit is made ui, ceu as,  
vomo to vomit vomui, sed but  
emo to buy facit maket emi;  
como to kemb petit requiroth  
compsi, promo to draw out  
prompsi, adjice add them de-  
mo to take away quod which  
format formati dempsi, sumo  
to take sumpsi, premo to press  
pressi. No fit is made vi, ceu  
as sino to suffer sivi, excipe ex-  
cept temno to contemn tempfi,  
sterno to straw dat giveth stra-  
vi, sperno to despise spevi, lino  
to smear over levi, interdum  
sometimes lini & livi : quoque  
also cerno to discern crevi. Gig-  
no to go, pono to put, cano to  
sing dat giveth genui, posui, ce-  
cini. Po fit is made phi, ut as,  
scalpo to scratch scalpfi, excipe  
except rumpo to break rupi, &  
and strepo to make a noise with  
hands and feet quod which for-  
mat formati strepui, crepo  
to give crack quod which dat  
giveth crepui. Quo fit is made

qui ut *as*, linquo to leave liqui, denito except toquo to freeze coxi. Ro fit *is made vi*, ceu *as*, sero pro planto to plant & and semino to sow sevi, quod *which* mutans *changing* significatum *the signification* dat *gives* melius *better* serui, verro to brust vult *will have* vetri & versi, uro to burn ussi, gero to bear gessi, quero to seek quæsi, tero to wear trivi, curro to run cucurri. So formabit *will form* fivi, velut *as* accerso to go to call, arcesso *the same*, lacesto to revile, atque *and* incesso to provoke one in speech. Sed but tolle except capeffo. to take capeffi, quodque *which* also facit *maketh* capeffivi, atq; *and* faceffo to go about to do faceffi: sic fa vilo to go to see visi, sed but pinso to bake habebit *will have* pinsui, Sco fit *is made vi*, ut *as*, pascio to feed pavi, posco to require vult *will have* poposci, discio to learn vult *will* tormare form didici, quinsco to nod *with the hand* quæxi. To fit *is* madeti, ut *as*, verto to turn vetri, sed but notetur *active* sisto to stand, nam for dat *is* giveth jure by right: stiti: sterto to snort habet *hath* stertui, meto to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit

*is made* exi, ut *as*, flecto to bend flexi, pecto to comb pexui, habetque *and* *is* hath pexi, etiam *also*necto to knit dat *gives* nexui, habet *is* hath quoque *also* nexi, mitto to send dat *gives* misi, peto to ask petui sive or petivi. Vo fit *is* made vi, ut *as*, volvo to roll volvi, excipe except vivo to live vixi: ut *as*, nexo to knit habet *hath* nexui, sic fa texo to weave habebit *will have* texui. Cio fit *is made* ci, ut *as*, facio to do feci, quoque *also* jacio to cast jeci: antiquum *the* old verb lacio to allure or entice lexi, quoque *also* specio to see ipexi. Dio fit *is made* di, ut *as*, fodio to dig fodi. Gio gi, ceu *as*, fugio to fly. Pio fit *is made* pi, ut *as*, capio to take cepi, excipe except cupio to covet pivi, & *and* rapio to snatch rapui, sapio to be wise sapui, atque *and* sapivi. Rio fit *is made* ri, ut *as*, pario to bring forth young peperui. Tio fit *is* geminans doubling, ut *as* quatio to shake quassi, quod *the* which vix, scarcely reperitur *is* found in usu in use. Denique lastly, uo fit *is made* ui, ut *as*, statuo to appoint statui, pluo to rain format formeth pluvi, sive or plui, sed but struo to build struxi, fluo to flow fluxi.

**Q**uarta the fourth conjugation dat giveth as in the second person, ivi in the præterperfect tense, scio scis to know monstrat tibi sheweth scivi : excipias except venio to come dans giving veni, cambio to exchange campsi, raucio to be hoarse rauci, farcio to stuff farfi, sartio to patch sarfi, sepio to hedge sepsi, sentio to perceive sensi, fulcio to underprop fulfi, item also haurio to draw haufi, sancio to establish sanxi, vincio to bind vixi, salio pro salto to leap salui, & and amicio to cloath dat giveth amicui : utimur we shall use partiũs seldom cambiui I have exchanged, haurivi I have drawn, amicivi I have cloathed, sepivi I have hedged, sanxivi I have established, sarcivi I have patched, atque and salivi I have leaped. *Ac*

**S**implex the simple verb & and compositum the compound dat giveth idem præteritum the same præterperfect tense, ut as docui I have taught edocui I have taught perfectly, monstrat sheweth : Sed but syllaba the syllable quam which simplex the simple verb semper geminat doth always double non geminatur is not doubled composito in the com-

pound, præterquam except his tribus in these three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repingo to prick again, atque and rite creatis in verbs rightly compounded a of do to give, disco to learn, sto to stand, posco to require. Compositum the compound a of plico to fold, cum sub with this preposition sub, vel or nomine a noun, ut as, ista thesi supplico to beseech, multiplico to multiply, gaudent rejoies formare to form plicavi, applico to apply, complico to fold up, replico to unfold, & and explico to declare ui vel in avi, do make ui or avi. Quamvis although simplex the simple verb oleo to savour or smell vult will have olui, tamen nevertheless quodvis compositum every compound inde thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi, at but redolet to cast a strong smell sequitur doth follow formant the form simplicis of the simple verb : que and subolet to smell a little. Omnia composita all the compounds a of pungo to prick formabunt will form punxi, unum one repungo to prick again vult will have unpugianterdumq; & sometimes repunxi. Natum the compound a of do to give quando when

est is is inflectio tertia the third conjugation, ut ai, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to set forth, dedo to yield, reddo to restore, perdo to lose, abdo to hide, vel or obdo to thrust against, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliver, prodo to betray, vendo to sell didi: at but unum one abicondo to hide abicondi. Natum the compounds a of sto to stand habebit will have stiti.

**S**I if verba hæc simplicia these simple verbi componentur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel presentis of the present tense præteritique and of the præterperfect tense in e hæc e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, earpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que & pario to bring forth young, cuius whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain, & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give perished but cetera the rest perui, velut ai hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pascor to feed pavi, notentur hæc duo composita let these two compounds be marked habere

to have pascui tantum only, compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture, cetera the rest, ut ai, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

**H**æc these habeo to have, lateo to ly hid, salio to leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, ludo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quero to seek, cado cecidi to beat, tango to touch, egeo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapio to snatch, si if componentur they be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel into i, ut ai rapio to snatch rapui, eripuo to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound a of cano to sing dat giveth præteritum the præterperfect tense per ui by ui, cou ai, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveth concinui, sic even so displiceo to displease a of placeo to please: sed but hæc duo these two complaceo to please well cum with perplaceo to please very much, bene servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple Verb. Ista quatuor composita these



these four compounds à of pang-  
go to joyn, retinent a keep a  
depango to plant, oppango to  
joyn, circumpango to fasten a-  
bout, atque and repango to set.  
Ista quatuor these four com-  
pounds à of maneo manſi to  
tarry dant givv minui, præmi-  
neo to excel others, emineo to  
appear before others, cum with  
promineo to hang out of sight,  
que and immineo to hang over  
at but cætera the rest servabunt  
will keep formain the form.  
simplicis verbi of the simple  
verb. Composita the compounds  
à of scalpo to scratch, calco to  
tread upon, salto to leap or  
dance mutant do change a per  
u a into u, exculpo to carve or  
engrave, incalco often to re-  
peat, resulto to rebound, de-  
monſtrant ſhow id that tibi to  
thee. Composita the compounds  
à of claudio to shut, quatio to  
shake, lavo to wash, rejiciunt a  
cast away a, à of claudio to shut  
docet ſhe teach id that, occludo  
to shut fast, excludo to shut out,  
que and à of percutio to smite,  
excutio to smite out, nata the  
compounds à of lavo to wash,  
proluo all to wash, diluo to  
purge with washing. *¶*

**S** If componas thou doſt com-  
pound hæc these verbs, ago  
to do, emo to buy, sedeo to sit,

rego to rule, frango to break, &  
and capio to take, jacio to cast,  
lacio to allure or entice, specio  
to behold, premo to press, ſem-  
per always, ſibi mutant they  
change vocalem primam the  
first vowel præſentis of the præ-  
ſent tense in i into e, nunquam  
never præteriti of the præter-  
perfect tense, ceu as, frango to  
break; refringo to break open  
refregi, incipio to begin incepi,  
à of capio to take. Sed but pau-  
ca notentur let a few be mar-  
ked, namq; for perago to finish  
ſequitur doth follow ſuum ſim-  
plex his ſimple, que and alſo ſa-  
tago to be buſie or to do with  
ſpeed, atq; and ab of ago to do,  
dego to live dat giveth degi,  
cogo to compel coegi. Sic even  
ſo a of rego to rule, pergo to go  
forward perrexi, quoq; alſo  
ſurgo to ariſe vult will have  
ſurrexi, mediâ ſyllaba the  
middle ſyllable præſentis of  
the præſent tense ademptâ be-  
ing taken away. Facio to do  
variâ changeth ail nothing  
niſi unleſs præpoſito præeunte  
when a præpoſition goeth before,  
olfacio to ſmell out, docet  
teacheth id that cum with cal-  
facio to make hot, que and  
inſicio to infect. Nata the  
compounds à of lego to read, re-  
ſe, per, præ, ſub, trans, præ-



curte going before servant do  
keep vocalem the vowels presen-  
tis of the present tense, cetera  
the rest mutant do change it in  
i into i; de quibus of which  
hæc these intelligo to under-  
stand, diligo to love, negligo to  
neglect, tantum only faciunt  
make præteritum their preter-  
perfect tense lexi, omnia reli-  
qua all the rest legi.

**N**unc now discas thou  
mayest learn formare to  
form lupinum the supine ex præ-  
terito of the preterperfect tense.  
Bi format sibi formeth tum in  
the supine, namque for sic so bi-  
bi to drink fit is made bibitum.  
Ci fit is made ctum, ut as, vici  
to overcome victum, & and ici  
to smite testatur shews that  
dans giving ictum, feci to do  
factum, quoq; also jeci to cast  
jactum. Di fit is made sum, ut  
as, vidi to see visum; quædam  
some geminant s. double s, ut as  
pandi to open passum, sedi to sit  
sessum, adde add thou scidi to  
cut quod which dat giveth scis-  
sum, quoq; also fodi to dig fos-  
sum, atque and fidi to cleave fis-  
sum, Hic here etiam also adver-  
tas thou mayest mark quod that  
syllaba prima the first syllable,  
quam which præteritum the  
preterperfect tense vult geminari  
will have doubled, non gemina-

tur is not doubled supinis in the  
supines, que and totondi to clip  
or shear docet teacheth id that  
dans giving totum, atque and  
cecidit to beat quod which  
maketh cæsum, & and cecidi to  
fall quod which dat giveth cæ-  
sum, atque and tetendi to bind  
quod which maketh tentum, &  
tentum, tundi to knock tum-  
sum, atque and pepedi to  
break wind backward quod  
which format formeth pedi-  
tum, adde add thou dedi to give  
quod which jure by right vult  
will have datum. Gi fit is  
made ctum, ut as legi to read  
lectum, pegi to joyn quæ and  
pepegi to make a bargain dat  
giveth pactum, fregi to break  
fractum, quoque also tetigi to  
touch tactum, egi to do actum,  
pupugi to prick punctum, fugi  
to flee dat giveth fugitum. Li  
fit is made sum, ut as, salli stans  
pro condio sale signifying to  
season with salt falsum, pepuli  
to drive out dat giveth pullum,  
ceculi to break cullum, atque  
and fecelli to deceive falsum,  
velli to pluck up dat giveth  
vulsum; quoque also tuli to  
bear habet barbarum. Mi, ni,  
pi, qui, these terminations of the  
preterperfect tense sunt are  
made tum, vel ut, manifestum  
is manifest hic here emi to buy  
emptum,

emptum, veni to come ventum,  
 cecini a cando to sing cantum,  
 cepi a capio to take dans giving  
 captum, a coepio to begin cœ-  
 ptum, rupi a rumpo to break  
 ruptum, quoque also liqui to  
 leave lictum. Ri fit is made  
 sum, ut as, verri to brush ver-  
 sum, excipe except peperi to  
 bring forth young partum. Si fit  
 is made sum, ut as visi to go to  
 see visum, tamen notwithstanding  
 geminato (being doubled)  
 misi to send formabit will form  
 missum; excipe except fussi to  
 underprop fultum, hausi to  
 draw haultum, quoque also  
 fassi to patch fartum, fassi to  
 stuff fartum, ussi to burn ustum  
 gessi to bear gestum, torssi to  
 wreath duoswo supines tortum  
 & torsum, indulsi to make too  
 much of one requirit requirerh  
 indultum quæ and indultum.  
 Pli fit is made prum, ut as,  
 scripsi to write scriptum; exci-  
 pe except campsi to exchange  
 campsum. Ti fit is madetum,  
 namque for statum fit is made  
 commune common præterito  
 to the præterperfect tense steti a  
 of sto to stand quæ and  
 stiti a of sisto to make to stand;  
 excipe except verti to turn  
 versum. Vi fit is made tum,  
 ut as, flavi to blow flatum: ex-  
 cipe except pavi to feed pastum,

lavi to wash dat giveth lotum,  
 interdum sometimes lautum  
 atque and lavatum, potavi to  
 drink facit makerh porum, &  
 and interdum sometimes pota-  
 rum: Sed huc favi to favour  
 fatum, cavi to beware cau-  
 tum: formes thou mayest form  
 ritè very well satum a of sero  
 sevi to sow, livi to dawb or to  
 smear over quæ and also lini  
 dat giveth litum, solvi a solvo  
 to loose solutum, volvi a volvo  
 to roll volutum, singultivi to  
 sob vult will have singultum,  
 venio vennis venivi to be sold  
 vatum, sepelivi to bury ritè  
 by right sepultum. Quod a  
 verb which dat giveth ui, dat  
 giveth itum; ut as domui to  
 make same domitum: excipe  
 except quodvis verbum every  
 verb in uo, quia because sem-  
 per always formabit it will  
 form ui in utum, ut as, exuo to  
 put off exutum: deme except  
 rus a ruo to rust dans giving  
 ruitum, secui to rus vult will  
 have sectum, necui to kill  
 nectum, quæ and fricui to rub  
 frictum, item also miscui to  
 mingle mistum, ac and amicui  
 to clothe dat giveth amictum,  
 corruī to rust habet hath to-  
 stum, docui to teach doctum,  
 quæ and tenui to hold tentum,  
 consului to give or ask counsel  
 consultum

consultum, alui *to feed* altum  
que *and* alicum. Sic *so* salui  
*to leap* saltum, colui *to worship*  
quoq; also ocului *to hide* cul-  
tum, pinlui *to bake* habet *hab*  
pistum, rapui *to snatch* raptum  
que *and* serui, a *of* sero *to plant*  
yult *will have* sertum, sic quoq;  
*so* also texui *to weave* habet  
*hab* textum. Sed *but* hæc *these*  
mutant *do change* ui in *sum* in-  
*so* sum, nam *for* cenſeo *to think*  
cenſum, celsi *to break* habet  
*hab* celſum, meto *mess* meiſui *to*  
reap *habet* *hab* quoque also  
meſſum, item *and* nexui *to knit*  
nexum, sic quoq; *so* also pexui  
*to kemb* habet *hab* pexum,  
parui *to be open* dat *give*ſh *pal-*  
ſum, carui *to want* caſſum que  
*and* caritum. Xi *ſit* *is made* rum  
ut *as*, vixi *to bind* vinctum,  
que *and* quinq; ſive abijciunt  
*cast away* n in lupino in *the*  
ſupino, nam *for* luxi *to ſeign*  
ſictum, mixi *to make* water  
mictum, pinxi *to paint* dat *give*  
ſh pictum, ſtrixi *to ſtrain*  
quoq; also rinxi *to grin* rictum  
flexi *to bend*, plexi *to puniſh*,  
fixi *to faſten* dant *give* xum,  
& *and* fluo *to flow* fluxum.

53 Q Uodque compositum ſu-  
pinum every compound  
ſupine formatur *is formed* ut  
*as* ſimplex *the ſimple*, quam-  
vis *although* non ſit *there be*

not ſemper *always* eadem  
ſyllaba *the ſame ſyllable* utriq;  
in *them both*: composita *the*  
compounds a *of* ruſum *to*  
knock demptā n *when n is*  
taken away ruſum: a *of* rui-  
tum *to ruſh* i mediā demptā  
*when the middle letter i is taken*  
away ſit *is made* rutum, & *and*  
quoq; also a *of* ſaltum *to dance*  
ſultum: composita *the* com-  
pounds a *of* ſero *to ſow* dant  
give ſum, quando *when* for-  
mat *is formed* ſatū. Hæc  
*these ſupines* captum *to take*,  
factū *to do*, jactum *to caſt*, rap-  
tū *to ſnatch*, mutant *do change*  
a *per e* a into *e*, & *and* cantum  
*to ſing*, partum *to bring forth*,  
ſparium *to ſprinkle*, carptum *to*  
crop or pluck up, quoq; also ſar-  
tum *to ſuff*. Verba *the verb*  
edo *to eat* compositum *being*  
compounded comedo *to eat up*  
not eſum, ſed *but* eſtum: unum  
*one compound* comedo *to eat up*  
duntaxat *only* formabit *will*  
form utrumque *both*. Duo *two*  
compounds a *of* noſco *to know*  
cognitum *to know*, & *and* ag-  
nitum *to know by ſome token*,  
tantum *only* habentur *are had*  
in uſe, cæteras *the reſt* dant *give*  
notum: noſcitur *est* *is* jam  
notū in nullo uſu in *no uſe*.

V Erba in or verbis ending  
in or admittunt *take* p r-  
teritum

reritum a præterperfecti tenses ex  
posteriore supino from their  
latter supine, u verso u being  
turned per us into us, & and  
sum vel fui consociato being  
joyued therewith, ut as, xof  
lectu lectus sum vel fui. At his  
horum of these verbs nunc some-  
times est is deponens a depo-  
nent, nunc sometimes est is  
commune a common notan-  
dum so be noted: Nam for la-  
bor to slide lapsus, patior to en-  
dure dat giveth passus, & and  
nata ejus his compounds, ut as  
compatior to suffer alike com-  
passus: que and perpetior to  
suffer throughly formans form-  
ing perpassus, fateor to grant  
quod which maketh fallus, &  
and nata the compounds inde  
thereof, ut as confiteor to con-  
fess confessus, que and diffiteor  
to deny formans forming dif-  
fessus, gradior to go by steps dat  
giveth gressus, & and nata the  
compounds inde thereof, ut as,  
digredior to turn aside digres-  
sus. Junge add thou fatiscor to  
be weary fessus sum, metior to  
measure mensus sum, & and  
utor to use usus, ordior pro  
texto to weave dat giveth ordi-  
tus, pro incepto to begin ortus;  
nitor to endeavour nisus vel or-  
nixus sum, & and ulciscor to  
revenge ultus, simul also iras-

cor to be angry iratus, atque  
and reor to suppose ratus sum,  
obliscor to forget vult will  
have oblitus sum, fruor to en-  
joy optat maketh fructus vel  
fruitus, junge add thou misere-  
rer to have pity miserus. Tu-  
or to see & and tueor to defend  
non vult will not have tutus  
sed but tutus sum, quamvis  
although & both tutum & and  
tutum sit be supinum supine  
utrique to them both: adde  
add thou loquutus a of loquor  
to speak & and adde add thou  
sequutus a of sequor to follow:  
experior to try facit maketh  
expertus, paciscor to make a  
bargain gaudet rejoiceth tor-  
mare to form pactus sum, nan-  
ciscor to get nactus sum, apiscor  
to obtain quod which est is  
verbum vetus an old verb ap-  
tus sum, unde from whence adi-  
piscor to get adeptus, junge add  
thou queror to complain que-  
stus, junge add thou proficis-  
cor to go forwards profectus,  
exorgiscor to awake exper-  
rectus, & and quoq; also hæc  
these comminiscor to devise  
commentus, nascor to be born  
natus, que and morior to dy  
mortuus, atque and orior to  
rise quod which facit maketh  
præteritum in the præterperfect  
tense ortus.

**H**æc theſe verbs habent have præteritum the præterperfect ſenſe activæ vocis of the active voice, & and paſſivæ the paſſive, ceno to ſup format tibi formeth cenavi & cenatus ſum, juro to ſwear juravi & juratus ſum, que Epoto to drink potavi & potus, titubo to ſtumble titubavi vel titubatus. Sic ſo careo to want carui & caſſus ſum, prandeo to dine prandi & prandus, pareo to lie open parui & paſſus, que and placeo to pleaſe dat growth placui & placitus, ſueſco to accuſtom ſuevi atque and ſuetus, vazio pro vendor to be ſold vixi & venditus ſum, nubo to be married nupli nuptaq; ſum, mereor to deſerve meritus ſum, vel or merui; Adde add thou libet is contenteth or liketh libuit libitum, & and adde add thou licet it may quod which maketh licuit licitum, tædet it irketh quod which dat giveth tædunt & and pertæſum, adde add thou pudet it ſhameſh faciens making puduit que and pudicum, atque and piget it irketh quod which format tibi formeth piguit que and pigitum.

**N**eutro paſſivum a verb neuter paſſive ſic thus format tibi formeth præteritum his præperperfect ſenſe, gau-

deo to be glad gaviſus ſum, ſido to truſt ſiſus, & and audeo to be bold auſus ſum, ſio to be made factus, ſoleo to be wont ſolitus ſum. 54

**Q**uædam verba certain verbs accipiunt take præteritum the præterperfect ſenſe aliunde of another. Inceptivum a verb inceptive in ſco, ſtans ſtanding pro primario for the primitive verb adoptat taketh præteritum the præterperfect ſenſe ejusdem verbi of the ſame verb: ergo therefore tepescere begin to be lukewarm vult will have tepui a of tepere to begin to be lukewarm, ferveſco to begin to be hot ſervi a of ſerveo to be hot, cerno to behold vult will have vidi a of video to ſee, quatio to ſhake vult will have præteritum its præterperfect ſenſe concuſſi a of concutio to ſhake, que and ſerio to ſmite percui a of percurio to ſmite, mero to make water vult will have mixi a of mingo to make water, ſido to pitch or alight vult will have ſedi a of ſedeo to ſit, tollo to liſt up ſuſtuli a of ſuſtero to bear, & and ſum to be fui a of ſuo to be, & and ſero to bear rite rightly tuli a of tulo to bear, ſiſto tantum only pro ſtare to ſtand ſteti a of ſto to ſtand, que

que and furo to be be mad insani-  
nivi à of verbo a verb ejusdem  
significati of the same significa-  
tion. Sic so vescor to eat, me-  
deor to heal, liquor to be melt-  
ed, reminiscor to remember,  
poscunt require preteritum a  
preterperfect tense à of pascor  
to be fed, medicor to be healed,  
liquefio to be melted recordor  
to remember.

**F**ugiant these want præte-  
ritum their preterperfect  
tense, virgo to bend, ambigo to  
doubt, glisco to desire greatly,  
fatisco to chink, polleo to be  
able, nideo to shine: ad hæc to  
these are added inceptiva verbs  
inceptives: ut as, puerasco to  
begin to be a child, & and pas-  
siva passives quibus whose acti-  
va actives carere have want-  
ed supinis their supines: ut as,  
metuor to be feared, timeor to  
be feared: omnia meditativa  
all meditatives præter besides  
parturio to bring forth, elurio  
to be hungry, que duo which  
two servant do keep præteri-  
tum the preterperfect tense.

**H**æc verba these verbs  
raro seldom aut or nun-  
quam never retinebunt will  
keep supinum their supines:  
lambo to lick, mico micui to  
shine, rudo to bray like an ass,  
scabo to claw, parco peperci to

spare, dispelco to drive beasts  
from pasture, posco to require,  
disco to learn, compesco to re-  
frain, quinisco to nod with the  
head, dego to live, angō to trou-  
ble, sugo to suck, lingo to lick  
with the tongue, ningo to  
snow, que and latago to do  
with speed or to be very busy,  
psallo to sing, volo to be wil-  
ling, nolo to be unwilling,  
malo to be more willing, tre-  
mo to tremble, strideo to make  
a noise, strido to make a  
noise, flaveo to be yellow,  
liveo to be black and blew,  
aveo to covet, paveo to fear,  
conniveo to wink with the eye,  
serveo to be hot. Compositum  
a compound à of nuo to nod  
with the head, ut as, renuo to re-  
fuse, a of cado to fall, ut as, in-  
cido to fall in, præter besides oc-  
cido to fall down, quod which  
facit maketh occalumique and  
recidi to fall back recalum,  
Respuo to refuse, linquo to  
leave, luo to punish, metuo to  
fear, eluo to glisten, frigeo to  
be cold, calvo to be bald, &  
and sterto to snort, timeo to  
fear. Sic so luceo to shine, &  
and arceo to drive away,  
cuius whose composita com-  
pounds habent have erciturum.  
Sic so natum the compound à  
of gruo to cry like a crane,



ut *as*, *ingruo* to invade, *Et* and  
*quæcunque* whatsoever neutra  
*mentis* secundæ of the second  
*conjugation* formantur are for-  
 med in *ui*, exceptis those being  
 excepted, *oleo* to smell, *doleo* to  
 be grieved, *placeo* to please, *que*  
 and *taceo* to hold ones peace, *it*  
 also *pareo* to obey, & and *careo*  
 to want, *noceo* to hurt, *pateo* to  
 be open, *que* and *lateo* to ly hid,  
 & and *valeo* to be in health, *ca-*  
*leo* to be hot; namq; for hæc these  
*gaudet* *supino* have their *supino*.

General Rules for the Genders of proper names.

1. **T**He proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Gods. 2. Of men.  
 3. Of rivers. 4. Of moneths. 5. Of winds, are of the  
 masculine gender. 2. the proper names. 1. Of Heathenish God-  
 desses. 2. Of women. 3. Of Countreys. 4. Of Cities. 5. Of  
 Islands, are of the feminine gender.

Except these Cities *Sulmo* and *Agragas*, which are mascu-  
 lines: *Argos*, *Tybur*, *præneste*, and Cities endings in (*um*)  
 which are neuter: & *Anxur* which is both masculine & neuter.

The general Rules for common names are four.

1. **T**He names of trees are feminine, except 1. such as end in  
 (after) *as* *oleaster* and *spinus* which are masculines: &  
 2. *Siler*, *suber*, *thus* *robur*, and *acer*, which are neuter.  
 3. The names of birds, beasts, & fishes are of the Epicene gender.  
 4. All common nouns substantives in (*um*) and every substan-  
 tive undeclined are of the neuter gender.

The special Rules for the five declensions.

**A**ll nouns of the first declension are of the feminine gen-  
 der: as *Capra* *capræ*.

Except 1. some attributed to men: as *scriba*, *assecta*, &c.  
 And 2. some nouns in (*a*) which come of Greek nouns in *as*, &  
*es*, as, *latrapa* of *latrapas*, and *athleta* of *athletes*. 3. Except  
*dama* and *talpa*, of the doubtful gender. 4. Nouns in (*a*) deri-  
 ved from verbs, as, *advena* from *venio*, *agricola* from *colo*, so  
 which add *varna* which are thought to be of the common gender.

All nouns of the second declension in (*us*) and  
 (*r*) are masculines.

**E**xcept 1. *Humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *vannus*, which are fe-  
 minines. So also some nouns in (*us*) coming of Greek nouns  
 in



*in (os) as papyrus, antidotus, costus, dipthengus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, lynodus, sapphirus, cremus and arctus with some others,*

2. *Except these neutrals, virus, pelagus and vulgus both masculine and neuter.*

3. *Except these of the doubtful gender, parapius, ficus a distase, phalelus, lecythus, atomus, grossus, pharus, paradifus.*

The gender of common nouns of the third Declension, is known by these Rules.

1. **A** *Ll common nouns not encreasing a syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender.*

*Except 1. These masculines natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis, callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis and ensis, fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis and ignis, cassis, tascis, torris, sentis, piscis and unguis, vermis, vectis, postis and axis : and the compounds of as a pound weights, which be like centussis.*

2. *Nouns in er as pater, are masculines ; but linter is of the doubtful gender.*

3. *Nouns in (e) as mare, rete : And greek nouns in (es) as cacoethes, are neutrals.*

4. *These are of the doubtful gender, Finis, clunis, testis, amnis, corbis, torquis, anguis.*

5. *These are of the common gender, Sodales, vates, extorris, patruelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.*

2. **A** *Ll common nouns of the third declension, encreasing one syllable in the genitive case, are of the feminine gender : as, Virtus, virtutis : pietas, pietatis.*

1. **E** *Except these words of one syllable which are masculines, sal, sol, ren, splen, vas vadis a surety, as, mas, bes, præs, glis a dormouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, sons, seps, a serpent, grips, rex, grex, phryx.*

*And nouns in (n) of more syllables : as Lichen, delphin, but tyren is of the feminine. Besides nouns in (o) signifying a bodily substance are masculines, as leo to which ; add senio, ternio and sermo.*

*Likewise nouns ending in er, or and os, are masculines, except*

except soror and uxor which are feminines: and author of the common gender.

Likewise these are masculines, Torrens, nefrens, oriens, bidens a dung fork: and others derived of dens: and gigas, elaphas, adamas, tapes, lebes, magnes: and the part of a pound: as, dodrans one ounce, so also hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, phoenix, bombyx, are masculines.

2. **E** Except these neuters mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, xs, vas valis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus, thus, jus, erus, pus and halec.

Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as laquear, capital.

3. **E** Except these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, linx, li- max, stirps a stump of a tree, calx the heel, dies a day; but dies in the plural number is masculine only.

4. **E** Except these nouns of the common gender, Parens, infans, adolescens, dux, illex, hares, exlex, the compounds of frons; also custos, bos, fur, sus and sacerdos.

5. **A** All common nouns of the third Declension, increasing short in the genitive case are of the masculine gender: as, sanguis sanguinis.

1. **E** Except feminines in do and go of many syllables. Also Virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyems, bacchar, mulier, syndon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histris, coxendix, filix, also words in as and is being greek names: as, lampas, iaspis.

2. **N** Nouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, as problema, in n as omen, in r as iubar, in us as onus, in put as occiput are neuters.

Except pecten, fursur, which are masculines. Also these nouns are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber, a mushroom, uber, gingiber, lacer, ticer, piper, papaver, siser, siler, also marmor æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.

3. **E** Except cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex ramex, anas, imbrex, also culix, natrix, onyx, and his compounds, and silex which more usually are masculines.

Except

**E**xcept these nouns of the common gender, *vign, jugil, exul, praeul, homo, nemo, martyr, ager, augur* and *Arcas, miles, milites, pedes, interpretes, comes, hospes* and *ales, praes, inceps, auceps, eques, obles*: And nouns derived of verbs, as *mix, iudex, vindex, opitex, arripes*, and such like.

All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender, except *domus, colus, ficus* a *fig*, *acus, porticus, tribus, rus, nurus, manus, idus, annus*.

All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except *mercedes* of the masculine, and *diēs* of the doubtful gender, which in the plural is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

**O**ne ending in the case of an adjective, is of all the genders, as, *foelix*.

2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter, as, *hic & haec omnis & hoc omne*.

3. Where there be three endings, as, *acer, acris, acerrimus*, the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.

Note that *puber, puber, degener, liber, dives, decuples, comes, superles*, are adjectives. But *scelus* and in the same gender is the nominative and the accusative.

Note that the same nouns in *er* are declined *hic acer hic acris acris & hoc acris*. So also *celer, celer, celer, pedes, pes*.

## Of the Preterperfect tense and Supines of Verbs.

### Verbs of the first Conjugation have

*o*, as, *avi, vis, no, nas, navi*.

**L**avo *lavi*, juvo *juvi*, nexo *nexui*, seco *seui*, noeo *noxi*, mico *miciui*, plico *plixi*, frico *friciui*, domo *domui*, tono *tonui*,iono *ionui*, crepo *crepui*, veto *vetui*, cubo *cubui*, do *dedi*, sto *steti*.

*Verbs of the second conjugation eo, es, ui.*  
*ai, doceo, doces, docui.*

**Except** { 1. Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo mi-  
 lueo lusi, sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo pran-  
 dindeco stridi, rideo risi, ardeo arsi, manco ma-  
 torqueo torfi, hureo harsi, cieo cievi, vico vievi.  
 2. Pando pependi, mordeo momordi, spondeo spon-  
 dendi, rondeo rotondi.

**Except** { 3. *I am before eo make fi, but mulceo hath m-*  
*and mulsi, frigeo fruxi, lugeo luxi, tugeo tuxi.*  
 4. Fleo bath flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. And verbs  
 veo have vi, except viveo vivi and nivi.

*Verbs of the third conjugation change bo into bi.*

**Except** Scribo scripsi, cubo cubi, cumbo cubui.

*Co and cio into ci.*

**Except** { 1. Parco peperci, and parci, dico dixi, do-

**Except** { 2. Licio lexi, specio spexi.

*Do into di.*

**Except** { 1. Scindo scidi, fundo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tuxi,  
 pendo pependi, tendo terendi, pedo, pepedi, ce-

**Except** { 2. Cecidi to fall, cecidi to beat or cut, cedo to  
 go give place.

**Except** { 3. Vado, rado, ludo, ludo, divido, gudo, claud-  
 plaud, rodo, which make fi.

*Go, ho, cio into xi.*

**Except** { 1. *Verbs having a before go into xi.*

**Except** { 2. Lego legi, ago agi, tango texi, pungo pun-  
 gvi, pupugi, frango fregi, pango to bargain pa-

**Except** { 3. Pecto peti, neco nexi, neco nexi.

**Except** { 4. *Verbs having a before go into xi.*

**Except** { 1. Plallo to sing, and fallo to fail, fi, vello velli  
 vulsi, fallo fefelli, cello to break ceculi, pello pep-

**Except** { 2. Eno makes eni, como compsi, promio promp-

**Except** { 3. Pluo pluvi and plu, fluo fluxi, fluo fluxi.

# Rules of Verbs

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No, ro, sco, va into vi

1. Terno tempus, sterno stravi, sermo sprevi, lino  
livi and lini and levi, cerno crevi, gigno genui po-  
no posui, cano cecini.

2. Sero which hath levi and senul, vervo verri and  
verli, uro ulli, gero gessi, quero quæsi, tero trivi,  
curro cucurri.

2. Polco popolci, dico didici, quoniam quæsi.

4. Vivo vixi.  
Po into, phi, as scalpō scalpī.

Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepe crepui.

Que into qui except coquo coxi.

So into sivi.  
Facello facelli, capello capelli and capelli, vili  
vili, pinto pinli.

To into ti.

Sisto to make to stand, miti, minto moli, puto puti  
and perii, sterto sterni, meto melui.

Gio into gi, pio into pi.

Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapi  
and sapivi.

Rio into ri, Tio into ti.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation IO IN IVI.

Venio veni, cambio campis, raucio rauci, facio far-  
ci, tartio tarti, sepio sepi, sentio senti, talcio tali,  
haucio haui, fancio fani, vincio vixi, talio tali,  
amicio amici.

Of the preterperfect tense of compound Verbs.

The compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense as  
the simple verb hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. Except the compounds double not a syllable in the preterper-  
fect tense, reculi, recurri, except præcurri, excurri, repulsi.  
And compounds of dico, sto, polco, and do of the first Con-  
jugation, nati, dii, &c.

2. Plico compounded with sup or a noun makes, plucavi &  
and applico, complico, replico have di or avi.

2. The compounds of oleo have olevi, as, abolco, abolevi.

*Aut redoleo and suboleo have redolui, subolui.*

*The compounds of pingo have pungi, unpungo bath pungi and repungi.*

5. *The compounds of do which are of the third conjugation have didi, as addo addidi, credo credidi: so edo, dedo, rededi. Except abcondo abcondidi.*

6. *The compounds of sto make stiti, as obstiti, constiti.*

*Now also that damno, lacto, lacto, fallo, arceo, tracto, miscor, partio, capto, patto, scando, spargo, pario, change into e in all their tenses.*

*So do compello and dispello of pascere, and have pestui, compario and reperio have compari & reperi. All their compounds of patio have perui, and all of those of the fourth conjugation.*

*Now also habeo, lateo, fallo, scando, cado, cado, pangopigi, cano, quæro, cado to beat or cut, tango, pingo, tendo, taceo, sapio, rapio, and placeo compounded; change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.*

*Except polumbeo, complacere, perplacere, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.*

*Præsumo, cumeo, promineo, lumino: compounds of maneo have minui.*

*The compounds of scilicet, scilicet, scilicet, change (a) into (e) as, exculpas, inculpas, refectas.*

*The compounds of claudo, quatio, livo, take away (a) as, excudio, excutio, diluo.*

*Now that ago, emeo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, specio, premio, change the first vowel of the present tense, as, regas derived thence into (i) as, frango, refringo.*

*Except coemo, supercedo, perago, frango, circumago. So ago ager, and cogo coeger. Also pergo perfect, and superex, which lose the middle syllable.*

*Also compounded with a preposition, change the first vowel into (i) as, incipio.*

*Lepo compounded with re, se, per, pro, sub, trans, change nothing. All other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as, intelligo, diligo, negligo, which also make less in the perfect tense.*





*Domui domitum. Except verbs in uo in which have utum, at, exui exutum, fusi fustum.*

1. *Except secui sectum, necui nectum, fricui frictum, miscui mistum, amicus amictum, torui tostum, docui doctum, tenui tentum, consului consultum, alui altum and alitum, salui saltum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinxi pinctum, rapui raptum, serui sertum, texui textum.*

2. *Except lenui lenitum, celsui celsum, messui messum, patui passum, carpi cassum and caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pexum.*

*Of the Supines of compound verbs.*

**T** *He compound verb hath the same supine, which the simple verb hath: at, docui doctum, edocui edoctum.*

*Except: That tuium is made tui in the compound, & tui in the compound, salui made saltum, & latum of lero made situm.*

2. *Except capui, factum, iactum, rapui, cantum, partui, iparui, carpi, factum, which change (a) into (e.)*

3. *Except the compounds of edo which have esum only, but comedo hath comestum and comestum.*

4. *Except cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnitum.*

*Of Verbs in or.*

**V** *Verbs in or form their preterperfect tense of the latter supine: at of secui is made secus, fusi vel fui.*

*Notes that these Verbs following, labor lapsus, patior passus, compator compassus, perpetior perpassus, lateor sessus, confiteor confessus, disliceor discessus, gratior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor sessus, metior mentus, uror ulus, ordior to weave orditus, to begin orsus, nitor nilus or nixus, 2. Uliciscor ulcus, irascor iracuna, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruius, mulciscor mulctus, tuor and tueor tuius, loquor loquutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus or apiscor eptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, exurgiscor expectatus, commiscor commectus, nascor natus, morior moriens mortuus, orior orris orsus.*

*Of Verbs irregular.*

**N** *otes that these verbs have a preterperfect tense of the active voice, and another of the passive voice. 1. Cecino cecini.*

curavi and curatus sum, iuro iuravi and iuratus sum, potero potavi and potus, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, carere carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and pransus sum, pateo patui and passus sum, placeo placui and placitus sum, iaceo iacui and iectus sum, venio venivi and ventus sum. 2. Some Imper-  
sonals libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, teder tedit and tectusum est, puer pudit and pudicitum est, piger piguit and pigitum est.

**N**ot these active passives, gaudeo gavisus sum, sideo sidus sum, gaudeo aulus sum, soleo solitus, moreo, aestuas.

**N**ot that verbs in (ico) put for their primitive borrow their praterperfect tense of their primitives, as, tepeleo tepeleo tepeui of tepeo, servesto servesto servisti of servco.

Also cerno borrow vidi of video, concussio of concutio, serin percussio of percutio, meio mixti of mingo, sideo sedti of sedeo, xollo fastuli of suffero, sum fui of suo, ferro tuli of nulo, si-  
ro to stand stiri of sto, suto manivi of infanto, vector passus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor, liquor liquefi-  
tus sum of liquefo, reminiscor recordatus sum of recordor.

**N**ot that these verbs want their praterperfect tense.

1. Vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, pallesco, video.
2. Verbs inchoati in ico, as, pueraleo.
3. Verbs passives labose ulius want their supines.
4. Verbs in urio, except parturio, esurio, micturio, is, ivi, and ii. Scripturio, is, ivi.

**N**ot that these verbs want their supines.

Lambo, mico mieni, rado, scabo, parco peperci, dispesco, polco, disco, compesco, quonisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, mingo, fatago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, studeo, strido, haveo, li-  
veo, aveo, paveo, comiveo, servco, respuo, linquo in simple verbs,  
his, metuo, eluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, ludco and arceo :  
but the compounds of arceo have exitum.

2. The compounds of mto, gruo, and rado, except occido occidam, recido recalam.

3. Verbs inchoati of the second conjugation take a praterperfect tense ends in iui, as, nigreo nigruui, except oleo, oleo, plateo, nateo, parco, neco, puto, lateo, valeo, caleo, which have their supines.

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**V**erbum personale a verb  
personal coheret ad verb  
cum nominativo with the no-  
minative case numero in num-  
ber & and persona person, ut  
ut in the way ad bonos mores in  
good manners est is nunquam  
never late. Fortuna for-  
tune est is nunquam never per-  
petua always bona good. No-  
minativus the nominative case  
primæ vel secundæ persone of  
the first and second person ex-  
pressum exprimitur is very sel-  
dom expressed nisi except discre-  
tione causa for difference sake:  
ut ut, Voces dominatus have  
dominated, quasi ut though  
dicat he should say nemo none  
præterba beside, aut or empha-  
sis gratia for the better, repres-  
sent the things to be spoken, ut  
ut, Tu es tuus es aut patro-  
nus our patron, tu even thou es  
est pater our father, tu fidele-  
ris is thou forsake us petimus  
we are yearly undone, quasi  
as though dicat he should say  
præcipue specially & and præ-  
sertim before others, tu enim thou  
es aut patronus our patron  
obscurely thou est shall be possi-  
bly Dominus a Lord, tu even  
thou es husband, tu even  
thou es frater a brother, in verbis  
in words quoniam significatio

whose significatio tantum  
by pertinet belongs ad homi-  
nes to men, nominativus the  
nominative case tertie perso-  
næ of the third person sape of-  
tentimes subauditur is under-  
stood, ut ut, Est he is, fertur he is  
reported; dicunt they report, fer-  
runt they report, aiunt they say,  
predicant they tell, it abeunt  
clamitant they cry, it abeunt  
and in similibus in such like  
ut, Fertur he is reported delin-  
quisse to have committed atro-  
cia flagitia heinous offences  
Que and ferunt they report po-  
tuisse that is both reported to  
the irruption of thine anger.  
Vox casualis a casual word  
non est he is not semper always  
nominativus the nominative  
case verbo to the verb, sed but  
aliquando sometimes verbum  
infinitum a verb of the infini-  
tive mood, ut ut, Mentiri he is  
non est he is not meum my propri-  
ty, Aliquando sometimes oratio  
a sentence, ut ut, Adde add  
thou quod that didicisse to  
have learned ingenue artes the  
liberal sciences fideliter faith-  
fully enollit mollis he is  
vires manners, nec fruit and  
sufficit them non esse to be se-  
rion brutish, Aliquando some-  
times adverbium an adverb-  
ium genitive with a genitive

safe, *ut* as, Partim virorum pars  
of the men periderunt were  
slain in bello in war, partim  
signorum pars of the ensigns  
sunt combusta were burned,  
Verba verbi infiniti modi of  
the infinitive mood statuunt *stet*  
ante se before themselves accu-  
sativam *acc* accusative case pro  
nominativo for a nominative;  
*ut* as, Gaudeo I am glad te redi-  
isse that thou art returned in-  
columem safe. Volo I will te a-  
gere that thou play fabulam a  
comedy. Hic modus this mood  
potest may resolvi be resolved  
per quod & *ut* by quod & *ut* ad  
hunc modum after this manner  
*ut* as, Gaudeo I am glad quod  
abitu rediisti thou art return-  
ed incolumis safe. Volo I will  
*ut* that tu agas thou play fabu-  
lam a comedy. Verbum a verb  
positum per inter duos nomi-  
nativos between two nomi-  
natives diversorum nume-  
rorum of divers numbers po-  
test may convenire agree cum  
alterutro with either of them;  
*ut* as, *Ita* the falling out amari-  
tium of lovers redintegratio  
est is the renewing amorem of  
love. Quid enim for what nisi  
but vota prayers supersunt  
remain? Percussit *str* stroke  
pectora her breast quoque also  
pectus her breast robora sunt

was made oak. Hic bene nihil  
nothing nisi una carmina verba  
desunt are wanting. Imperio-  
nalia impersonalia non habent  
have not nominativum a nomi-  
native case precedentem going  
before them: *ut* as, Tædet me  
I am weary vitæ of life. Per-  
texum est I am weary conjugii  
of wedlock, de quibus ubique  
suo loco I will treat in their  
place. Nomen a nouns multitu-  
dinis of multitude singulare  
singular quandoque sometimes  
iungitur is joyned verbo plu-  
rali to a verb plural *ut* as, Pars  
pars abiit are gone; uterque  
both deluduntur are mocked  
dolis with deceit.

**A** Djectivum the adjective  
consentit agreeeth cum  
substantivo with the substan-  
tivo genere in gender numero  
number & and casu case, *ut* as,  
Rara avis a rare bird in terris  
in the earth, que and similima  
most like nigro cygno a black  
swan. Ad eundem modum after  
the same manner participia par-  
ticiples & and pronomina pro-  
nomins adnectuntur are joyned  
substantivis to substantives, *ut*  
as, Donec so long as eris thou  
shalt be felix in prosperitate nume-  
rabis thou shalt number multos  
amicos many friends: nullus  
amicus no friend ibi will go ad  
amul-

amillas open to *lost* riches. Per-  
 thora mea *my breast* non sentie-  
 runt *have not felt* hoc vulnus  
 this wound primum *was the*  
 first time: tunc *thence* suffered  
 graviora *more grievous things*.  
 Aliquando *sometimes* oratio a  
 frastante supplet *doth supply*  
 locum the place substantivi of  
 the substantive: ut *as*, Ande-  
 to when it was heard regem  
 proficisci *that the King went*  
 Doroniam to Doron.

**R**elativum the Relative  
 concordat *agrees* cum  
 Antecedente *with the Anteci-*  
 dent *genre in gender numero*  
*number & and persona person*,  
 ut *as*, Quis *who* est *is* vir bonus  
 a good man? Qui *he* *that* servat  
 keeps consulta the statutes  
 patrum of his forefathers, qui  
 he *that* *keeps* leges their laws  
 iurisque and ordinances. Nec  
 solum *and not only* unica vox  
 one word alone, sed etiam *but*  
 also interdum *sometimes* oratio  
 a sententia ponitur *is put* pro  
 antecedente *for the antecedent*:  
 ut *as*, Veni *I came* in tempore  
 in season ad eam *to her*, quod  
 which *est* *is* primum the chief-  
 est omnium rerum of all things.  
 Relativum a Relativo collocatum  
 cum placet inter duo antece-  
 dentia *between two antecedents*  
 superiorum generalis of divers;

gender, tunc *sometimes* con-  
 venit *agrees* cum priore *with*  
 the former: ut *as*, Senatus the  
 Senate peragebat kept *amul-*  
 stationem their duty *meeting*  
 eo loci in that place qui *which*  
 hodie in this day appellatur *is*  
 called Senaculum the Senate-  
 house. Non procul *not far* off  
 ab eo summe from that vicer  
 quod *which* vocant they call  
 Salliam Salla. Stella the Star  
 Jovis of Jupiter quæ *which* di-  
 citur *is* called Phaeton, ferretur  
 is carried propius a terra *was*  
 far from the earth. Nunc *some-*  
 times *cum* posteriore *with the*  
 latter, ut *as*, homines men con-  
 tinent de deinde illum globum  
 that round thing quæ *which*  
 dicitur *is* called terra the earth.  
 Est *there* *is* locus a place in car-  
 cere in the prison quod *which*  
 appellatur *is* called Tullianum  
 a dungeon. In coitu luntæ in the  
 conjunction of the Sun and  
 Moon quod *which* vocant they  
 call interlunium the space be-  
 tween the old Moon and the  
 new. Aliquando *sometimes* re-  
 lativum a relatio, aliquando  
 sometimes & also Nomen Ad-  
 jectivum a noun adjective re-  
 spondet *has* relation primiti-  
 vo in the primitive quod *which*  
 subiungitur *is* under stood in  
 possessivo in the possessive: ut



as, *Quæres* all men dicere *did* say omnia bona all good things & *laudare* *did* praise fortunas meas my good hap. qui who haberem had filium a son præditum endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Vidisti thou hast seen nostros ocellos our eyes flentis of me weeping. Quoties as often as nullus nominativus no nominative case interseritur is put inter relativum between the relative & verbum & the verb, relativum the relative erit shall be nominativus the nominative case verbo to the verb: ut as, Felix he is happy qui which potuit could videre go to see fontem lucidum the clear fountain boni of goodness. At but si if nominativus the nominative case interponatur be put between relativo the relative & verbo & the verb relativum the relative regitur is governed à verbo of the verb, aut or ab alia dictione of another word quæ which locatur is placed cum verbo with the verb in oratione in the sentence: ut as, Gratia thanks abest it wanting ab officio from that good turn quod which mora lingering tardat delays. Cuius numen whose deity adoro I worship. Quorum ubi of ego habeo I have op-

tinum the best. Cui to whom non vidi I have not seen similem the like. Quo ubi of iudicavi I have thought te thee dignum worthy. Quo than whom nemo none scribit writeth melius better. Quem videndo in seeing of whom obstupuit he was amazed. Lego I read Virgilium Virgil præ quo in comparison of whom ceteri poete the other Poets sordent are of very small account.

**Q**Uum when duo substantiva two substantives diversæ significationis of diverse significations sic concurrent do so come together ut that posterius the latter quodammodo after a sort videatur may seem possideri to be possessed à priori of the former, cum ibi posterius the latter ponitur is put in genitivo in the genitive case: ut as, Amor the love quantum of many crescit increaseth quantum as much as ipsa pecunia the money is self crescit increaseth. Rex the King Pater the father patriæ of the country. Arma the weapons Achilles of Achilles cultora tiller agri of the ground. Proinde further hic genitivus this genitive case is per se very often mutatur is changed in adjectivum possessivum into an adjective possessive, ut as, Domus the

the house patris of my father, paterna domus my fathers house. Filius the son here of my master, herilis filius my masters son. But there is a *simul etiam* also ubi when veritur it is turned in dativum into a dative case: ut *et*. Est he is pater a father ubi to the City que and maritus a husband ubi to the City. Herus a master tibi to thee, pater a father mihi to me. Excipiuntur *quæ* are excepted quæ which connectuntur are put together in eodem casu in the same case per Appositionem by apposition, ut *et*. Opes riches irritamenta the allurements maiorum of evils effodiuntur are digged out of the earth. Arcem abey deors away a præsepibus from their hives fucos the drones ignavum pecus being a sluggish cattle. Adjectivum an adjective positum put in neutro genere in the neuter gender absolute absolutely, hoc est that is absque substantivo without a substantive, aliquando *sometimes* postulat requiret genitivum a genitive case, ut *et*. Paululum pecuniz a little money. Hoc notis this might Non videmus we see not id manifest that *quælibet* quod which est is in tergo on the back. Quantum nummorum so

much money as quisque *every* one servat keepeth in arca sua in his chest habet he hath & tantum fidei *own* so much credit. Interdum *sometimes* genitivus the genitive case ponitur *is* put tantum alone, nempe that is priore substantivo the former substantive subaudito being understood per Eclipsim by Eclipsis, ut *et*, in locutionibus in phrases huiusmodi of this kind. Ubi so soon as veneris thou shalt come ad Dianæ to Diana's Temple. Itô go thou ad dextram the right hand. Ventum erat he came ad Vestæ to Vestæ's temple: utrobique in both places subauditur there is understood templum a temple. Andromache Hectoris the wife of Hector uxor a wife subauditur is understood. Deiphobe Glauco the daughter of Glaucus filia a daughter subauditur is understood. Video I see Byrrhiam Byrrhia huius this mans servans subaudi understand thou servum a servant. Laus the praise & ad vituperium the dispraise rei of a thing effertur is used variis modis divers ways. At hoc frequentius *more* commonly in ablativo in the ablative case vel or genitivo the genitive: ut *et*, vir a man nulli sine of no credit. Puer a boy in genu

# The Syntax construed.

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Genit. value of a comely countenance, que and ingenit pudoris honesty bashfulness. Opus need & need want and exigent require. Ablat. N. as ablativus casus. ut. as. Opus est nobis we have need of auctoritate tua thy authority. Non accepti be received not. pecuniam money quia whereof sibi nihil esset usus he had no need as his of them quibus whom sciret he knew what esse had use for it. Quandoque autem but sometimes opus videtur summi pont. as he put ad. peare ad. peare pro. for necessary. que & con. struitur is construed varie. ly. ut. as. Dux a captain & and auctor & guide opus est is necessary nobis for us. Dicitur then sayd nummos money opus esse to be necessary mihi for me ad apparatu for the preparation triumph of the triumph. Para. provide alia other things que which sunt are opus necessary. Intelles I understand ex tuis letters of your letters. Operas has. Salpatrii of Sulphur. non fuisse hath not been made opus very necessary tibi for thee. **A**djectiva adposita que adverbis significant signifi. catione desiderii motus. Rursus. in memoriam remembrance. que and comparia things con.

trary is to them genitivum ad. fectum govern a genitive case. ut. as. Natura the nature homi. num of men est is a videri desirous novitatis of new. Mem. a mind. precia fore knowing futuris but which is to come. Esto be thou inemor mindful brevis avi of thy short age. Illicis bene cultus in fradem into decent education young men brought up libere honestly, imperitos rerum void of experience. Non sum I am not dubius doubtful animi of mind sed but devius swerving from equi right. Rudis igno. ram Græcarum literarum of the Greek tongue. Adjectiva adposita in his verba ha. verba of verbs etiam likewise se. runtur in genitivum govern a genitive case. ut. as. Audax adventurous ingenui of nature. Tempus non edax & consumed rerum of things. Virtus civilis est is fugax irascibilis cov. orum of men. Sagax quæ in. spiring utilium profundis things. Tenax pig. in. propositi his purpose. Tenuis a weak. tenuis a keeper ficti of a lie que and pravi that which is naughty. quam a multa a velle veti of the truth. Petas an asker pecuniarum of money. Præterea besides, necens turba a very great multitude adjectivorum of

of adjectives obiecta bound  
nullis certis regulis so no cer-  
tain rules postulat requireth  
calum parum acquisitione case.  
Quorum fruginem satis qui-  
dem amplum a sufficient com-  
pany whereof Linacrus Linacra  
& and Dispanterius Dispanter  
concellerunt have gathered to-  
gether, tu vero hic thou lecti-  
one crebra by often reading  
reddes shall make ea them ad-  
modum familiaria very famili-  
ar tibi to thee. Nomina parti-  
tura nomini paritativa aut or-  
posita pui paritave paritave  
interrogativa quidam certain  
interrogatives, & and certa  
numeralis some nouns of num-  
ber gaudent genitivo genere a  
genitive case, a quo of whom  
& a quo mutuantur they borrow  
genus their gender, ut ac.  
Quamquam although Marce fi-  
lii seu Marci oportet it beho-  
veth to thee iam audientem  
having already heard Crap-  
pam Crappam annum a year  
idquid and that Athenis at A-  
thens, abundare to abound  
praeceptis with precepts que  
and instituta institutioni Phi-  
losophia of Philosophy propter  
summam auctoritatem for the  
very great authority & bene do-  
ctrina of the Master & and urbis  
ab Urbe quorum whereof alter

the one potest can augere flori-  
te the scientia with knowledge  
altera the other exemplis with  
examples. Accipe take utrum  
horum whether of these duo  
maius thou hadst rather, Qui-  
quis who/ever Deorum of the  
gods ille fuit he was. An ubi  
est quisquam hominum is any  
man neque miser fuit a wretch  
ut ac Ego I? Nemo none Di-  
vum of the gods auderet dare  
promittere promise. Tres three  
fratrum of the brothers, Qua-  
tuor four Iudicium of the  
Judge. Nondum conlat is  
is not yet agreed upon quis who  
fuerit was octavius the eighth  
sapientum of the wise men.  
Romulus fuit was primus the  
first regum Romanorum of  
the Roman Kings. Tamen yet  
in alio sensu in another sense  
exigunt they require ablativum  
an ablativ case cum preposi-  
tione with a preposition, ut ac.  
Primus the first ab Hercule  
from Hercules. Tertius the third  
ab Aenea from Aeneas. In alio  
vero sensu but in another sense  
dantur a dative, ut ac. Secun-  
dus secundus nulli to none pietate  
in galliis. Utique ut autem  
his ab eo or sed & also cum his  
prepositionibus with these pre-  
positions e, de, ex, inter, ante,  
ut ac. Alter the one, & vobis of  
you

# The Syntaxis construed.

45

390 est i Deus a God Solus he alone de Superis of the Gods a-bone. Primus the chiefest inter omnes amongst all. Lapceon ardens chasing decurrit from down lumina ab arca from the top of the tower, primus being the first ibi there ante omnes before all, magna comitante cetera a great troop accompanying him. Interrogativum the question & and reditivum the answer can thereof erunt shall be in eodem casu the same case. Et temperis tempus: ut a. Quorum rerum of what thing: est is there nulla latetetas no falthet Divitiarum of riches. Quid rerum what business nunc geritur is now doing in Anglia in England? Consulitur they do consult de religione of Religion. Hec regula this rule fallit falseth quoties as often as interrogatio the question fit is made per cuius, a. um, ut a. Cuius pecuniae hoc castrum? La-nicrum the butchers. Aut or else per dictionem by a word variz syntaxeos of divers constructions, ut a. Accusative what do you accuse furti of theft an or homicidii murder? Utroque of both. Denique lastly fallit it falseth cum when respondendum est we must answer per possessiva by the pos-

sessiva Meus, tuus, suus, &c. ut a. Cuius whose est is hic Codex this book? Meus mine. Comparativa seuus comparatives accepta being taken partici-pative participally exigunt require genitivum a genitive case unde from whence & alia for-tiuntur they have genus their gender. Comparativum au-tem but the comparative referat-ur is referred ad duo to two, superlativum the superlative ad plura to more: ut a. Dextra the right hand est is fortior the stronger or maxum of the hands. Medius the middle est is lon-gissimus the longest digito-rum of the fingers. Accipun-tur autem but they are taken partim partitively cum when exponuntur they are expon-eda per by e. ex of or from aut or inter among: ut a. Virgi-lius Virgil doctissimus the most learned Poetarum of the Poets: id est that is, ex Poe-tis of the Poets, vel or inter poetas among the Poets. Com-parativa comparatives cum when exponuntur they are ex-ponenda per by quam than ablativum addiscunt govern an ablativus case: ut a. Argen-tum silver est is valius more base auro than gold, aurum gold virtutibus than virtus.

id est *that is*, quam *than* aurum  
gold, quam *than* virtutes *ver-*  
tues. Adiscunt & alterum  
ablativum they also govern a  
number ablativus case qui which  
significat significeth mensuram  
the measure excelsus of exceed-  
ing, ut *as*, Quanto *by how much*  
es *thou art* doctior *better* learn-  
ed, tanto *by so much* geras te  
bibare *thy self* submissius *more*  
lowly. Tanto *by so much*, quanto  
*by how much*, multo *by much*,  
longe *by far*, etate *by age*, natu  
*by birth*, apponuntur *are put*  
utrique gradu *to both degrees*,  
ut *as*, tanto *by so much* pessimus  
Poeta *the worst* Poet omnium  
of all, quanto *by how much* tu  
thou *art* optimus Patronus *the*  
best Patron omnium of all. No-  
cturne incubationes *might*  
studii habentur *are accounted*  
longe periculosissimæ *exceed-*  
ing dangerous. Es *thou art* lon-  
ge peritior *far more* skilful  
ceteris *than the rest*, sed tamen  
tunc *yet* non multo melior *not*  
much better. Omne vitium *every*  
vice animi of the mind, ha-  
bet *hath* in se *in it self* crimen a  
faute, tanto *by so much* conspi-  
cuius *the more* apparet *quanto*  
*by how much* habetur *he is ac-*  
counted major *greater* qui  
quibus peccat *offendeth*. Major  
est *greater & and* maximus *the*

greatest *estate* *by age*: Major  
est *the greater & and* maximus *the*  
greatest *natu* *by birth*. 78

**A**djectiva adverbis quibus  
wherewith significatur  
is signified commodum profit,  
incommodum disprofit, simi-  
tudo likeness, dissimilitudo un-  
likeness, voluptas pleasure,  
submissio submitting *out or* re-  
latio belonging *ad aliquid* *to*  
something, in dativum transfe-  
unt *possunt a dativus* *case* *ut* *as*,  
O mihi *O be* thou bonus *good* que  
and felix *favorable* tuis *to thy*  
friendis. Turba *the* ironsolentia  
rom *gravis* *being* *grivous* paci  
*to peace*, que *and* inimica *an*  
enimy *placidæ* *quæ* *to* *plac-*  
*ing* *vis*. Poeta *a*. Post est *a* fi-  
nitivus of very great affinity  
with Orator *an* Orator. Color  
the colour qui *whites* *erat* *was*  
albus *white*, nunc *now* est *is*  
contrarius *contrary* albo *to*  
white, Jucundus *pleasant* ami-  
cis *to his* friends. Simplex *lowly*  
omnibus *to all*. Si *if* facias *how*  
cassus *ut* *that* *fit* *it may* *be* *ido-*  
*neus* *fit* *patre* *for* *the* *con-*  
*trary*, utilis *profitable* *vero* *for*  
*the* *ground*. Huc *hither* referuntur  
*are* *referred* *ad* *substantiva* *sub-*  
*stantiva* *composita* *composita*.  
*ad* *ex* *prepositione* *of* *the* *pre-*  
*position* *con*, *ut* *as*, *con* *con-*  
*palis* *a chamber* *follow*, *com-*

milito



milito a fellow Soldier, con-  
servus a fellow servant, cog-  
natus a kinsman &c. Quæ-  
dam some ex his of these quæ  
which significant signifie si-  
militudinem likeness etiam  
also Genitivo gaudent go-  
vern a genitive case: ut as,  
Quem metuis be whom thou  
farest erat was par like hujus  
this man. Patres Fathers  
tensent think it esse to be  
æquum a meis thing nos that  
we jamjam even lately a pue-  
ris from children nasci should  
become illico by and by senes  
old men, neque esse and nos  
be affines partakers illarum  
reum of those things quas  
which a adolescentia youthfert  
bringeth. Es thou art similis  
like Domini thy master: Mens  
a mind conscia knowing recti  
the right. Preterea farther  
Regina ipsa the Queen her-  
self fidelissima tui most true to  
thee occidit is dead dextra sua  
by her own right hand. Com-  
munis common, alienus strange  
immunis free servant do  
serve variis casibus divers ca-  
ses, ut as, Appetitus the desire  
conjunctionis of copulation  
procreandi causa for procrea-  
tion sake est is commune  
a common thing animalium  
omnium to all living crea-

turæ. Mors death commu-  
nis is common omnibus to all  
men. Hoc this thing est is  
commune common mihi te-  
cum to me and thee. Non  
alienus not unmet for consi-  
liis the purpose. Alienus far  
from ambition ambition. Non  
alienus not estranged a studiis  
from the studies Scevolar of  
Scevolæ. Dabitur it shall be  
granted vobis to you esse to be  
immunibus free from hujus  
mali this evil. Caprificus the  
wild fig-tree est is immunis  
free from omnibus all. Sumus  
we are immunes clear ab illis  
malis from these evils. Natus  
born, commodus profitable, in-  
commodus unprofitable, utilis  
profitable, inutilis unprofitable  
vehemens earnest, agnus fit,  
interdum sometimes etiam  
also adjungitur are joyned ac-  
cusativo to an accusative case  
cum præpositione with a præ-  
position: ut as, Natus born  
ad gloriam to glory. Verbalia  
verbals in bilis accepta taken  
passive passively, ut as, & also  
participia participles, ceu po-  
tius or rather participialia  
participials in dus dativo ad-  
jecto gaudent will have a da-  
tive case after them, ut as,  
6 Juli o Julius memorande  
mihi worthy to be remem-  
bered

bred of me post nullos sodales  
after none of my fellows. Lucus  
the wood erat was penetrabilis  
to be pierced through nulli astro  
with no star.

**M**ensura the measure  
magnitudinis of great-  
ness subiicitur is put after ad-  
jectivis adjectives in accusativo  
in the accusative case: ut as,  
Gnomon the pin of the dial  
septem pedes longus seven  
foot long reddit maketh um-  
bram the shadow quatuor pe-  
des longam four foot long non  
amplius no more. Et and interdum  
sometimes in ablativo in  
the ablative case: ut as Fons  
a well latus broad pedibus tri-  
bus three foot, altus deep tri-  
ginta thirty. Et and interdum  
sometimes etiam also genitivo  
in the genitive: ut as, Facio  
to make thom areas the floors  
latas broad pedum decimum ten  
foot a piece, longas long pedum  
quingentum fifty foot a  
piece in morem after the man-  
ner horti of a garden.

**A**djectiva adjectives quæ  
which pertinent belong  
ad copiam to plenty egesta-  
tèmeve or want, gaudent re-  
joyce interdum sometimes ab-  
lativo with an ablative case, et  
and interdum sometimes geni-  
tivo with a genitive: ut as, A-

mor laevo est is fecundissimus  
very full of & both melle honey  
& and felle gall. Dives rich a-  
gris in lands, dives rich possidet  
in fœnore nummis in money  
to usury. At but minores  
lesser Bees scilicet wearing re-  
turnt se do return home multi  
nocte late in the night, crumpe  
their shanks plena full the  
mo with thime. Quæ regit  
what country in terris in the  
earth non plena is not full of  
sui laboris of our labour? Di-  
ves rich opum in substance  
Dives rich picta vestis in em-  
broidered garments & and aurum  
gold. O animæ O souls eun-  
t vix wholly bent in terris in  
wards the earth & and inane  
without coelestium heaven  
things. Expers void of fra-  
dis deceit. Beatus rich gra-  
tia in good will. Nomina  
genus diversitatis of divers  
subiiciunt sibi do take after  
them ablativum an ablative  
case cum Prepositione with  
preposition, ut as, Alter  
versus ab illo from him. Alius  
diversus ab hoc from this thing  
Diversus different ab isto from  
this man. Numquam some-  
times etiam also dativum  
dative case, ut as, Diversus  
diversus huic to this. Adjectiva  
Adjectives regunt govern abla-

tivum

ivum an ablative case signifi-  
cantem significans causam the  
cause, ut at, Pallidus pale ira  
with anger. Incurvus crooked  
medure with old age. Brachia  
arms livida black and blew ar-  
ms with armor. Trepidus  
trembling morte futura for  
death to come. Forma the form  
el or modus the manner rei of  
thing adjicitur is added no-  
minibus to nouns in ablative  
in the ablative case: ut at, Fa-  
ces a face pallida pale miris  
wonder after a wonderful man-  
ner. Grammaticus a Gramma-  
tican nomine in name, barbarus  
barbarous re in deed. Sum I am  
ibi so thee parens a father na-  
ture by nature, preceptor a  
master consiliis by counsels.  
Calat, Trojanus a Trojan  
engine by descent. Dives rich  
in hope, pauper, poor re in  
need. Syrus a Syrian natione  
in his country. Dignus worthy,  
indignus unworthy, præditus  
endued, captus taken, conten-  
tus content, extorris a banish-  
man, auferendi casum adie-  
tum volunt will have an abla-  
tive case, ut at, Est thou art dig-  
nus worthy of odio hatred. Qui  
non haberem had filium a son  
præditum endued tali ingenio  
with so good a nature. Atq; and  
super the moles capti oculis be-

ing blind fodere have digged  
cubilia their nests. Abi go thy  
ways contentus content sorte  
tui with thy fate. Nonnulla  
some horum of these interdum  
sometimes vendicant claim ge-  
nitivum a genitive case: ut at,  
Est there is militia altera ano-  
ther warfare digna besecuring  
operis tui thy labor. Descendam  
I will come down haudqua-  
quam indignus at no time un-  
worthy of magnorum avorum  
my noble progenitors.

**M**Ei of me, tui of thee, sui  
of him, nostri of us, ve-  
stri of you, genitivi the geni-  
tive cases primitivorum of pri-  
mitives ponuntur are put cum  
when passio suffering significa-  
tur is signified: ut at, Languet  
he languisheth desiderio for de-  
sire tui of thee: Parsq; & pars  
tui of thee latitat hæt his clau-  
la bring about corpore meo  
in my body. Imago the Image  
nostri of us. Meus mine, tuus  
thine, suus his, noster ours, ve-  
ster yours, adiciuntur are put  
cum when actio an action vel  
or possessio the possession rei of a  
thing denotatur is noted, ut at,  
Favet he favoreth desiderio tuo  
thy desire. Imago nostra our I-  
mage, id est that is, quam which  
nos we possidemus do possess.  
Genitivi these genitives nostri

of us & and vestrum of you sequuntur do follow distributiva distributives, partitiva partitives, comparativa comparatives & and superlativa superlatives, ut as. Unusquisque every one vestrum of you, Nemo none nostrum of us. Ne sit let it not be mirum a wonder cui vestrum to any of you. Major the greater vestrum of you. Maximus natu the eldest nostrum of us. Hæc possessiva these possessives meus, tuus, suus, noster & vester recipiunt take post se after them hos genitivos these genitivos cases; ipsius of him, solius of one alone, unius of one, duorum of two, trium of three, &c. omnium of all, plurium of many, paucorum of few, cuiusque of every one, & and genitivos the genitive cases participiorum of participles quæ which referuntur are referred ad genitivum to the genitive case primitivi of the primitive inclusum comprehended in possessivo in the possessive ut as, Conjecturam feceris thou hast conjectured ex tuo ipso animo by thy own mind only. Dico I affirm rem publicam the Commonwealth esse to be liberatam set at liberty mea unius opera by my only travel. Meum solius peccatum my sin alone non

potest cannot corrigi be amended. Noster duorum even the count of us two ostendit may shew utra gens whether these two countries sit is melior better. Præstantior better in sua cuiusque laude in ones own praise, Nostra omnium memoria the memory of us all, respondet it answers vestris paucorum laudibus your few praises. Cum semper that nemo none legat reads scripta mea timentis the writings of me fearing recitare recite them vulgo to the common people. Sui of him & am suus his sunt are reciproca reciprocals; hoc est that is semper always reflectuntur be relation ad id to that quæ which præcessit went before in eadem oratione in the same sentence; ut as, Petrus Petrinum admiratur se seipsum much by himself. Parcere spareth erroribus suis his own errors. Aut or annexa coupled per copulam by some copulative: ut as, Petrus Petrus rogat entreatit magnopere earnestly ne se deseras that he would not forsake him. Ex pronominebus of the persons solum only representat representit significati nem the signification tri-

personarum of three persons, ut at, Ipse vidi I have seen, Ipse videris look thou to it, Ipse dixit he hath spoken. Et and adiungitur is joyned nominibus to nouns pariter ac and in like manner pronomibus to pronouns, ut at, Ipse ego I my self, Ipse ille even he, ipse Hercules Hercules himself. Idem etiam also potest may jungi be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons, ut at, Ego idem I the same man adsum am present. Idem perge go thou forward facere has nuptias to make up this marriage. Idem jungat let him couple vulpes Foxes, & and mulgeat milk hircos the male goats. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur are distinguished sic thus. Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Iste, cum him qui which est is appd te by thee: Ille, indicat sheweth eum him qui est remotus that is removed ab utroq; from us both. Ille tum then usurpatur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quampiam anything ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut at, Alexander ille magnus the same Alexander the great. Vero but iste ponitur

is put quando when facimus we make mentionem mention rei alicujus of something cum contemptu with contempt: ut at, Pellito drive away istum xmulum this copesmate ab ea from her quoad poteris as far as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille, referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before, hic debet ought referri to be referred proprie properly ac and usitatissimè most usually ad posterius to the latter & and propius nearer, ille, ad prius to the former & and remotius farther off, ut at Propositum the purpose agricolæ of the husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the shepherd. Ille the husbandman, quam maxime most of all gaudet rejoiceth subacta & puro solo in a well tilled and pure soyl. Hic the shepherd novali in a pasture new broken graminosq; and full of grass: Ille the husbandman sperat looketh for fructum fruit e terra out of the earth: hic the shepherd e pecore from the sheep. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when e diversio an the contrary invenias you may find pronomen the pronoun hic referri to be referred ad suppositum to the substantive remoto

tius farther off, & and ille, ad  
proximius to the nearer.

**82** **V**erba substantiva verbi  
substantivos, ut *as*, Sum  
I am, forem I might be, *sio* I am  
made, existo I am, Verba pas-  
siva verbi passivo vocandi of  
calling: ut *as*, Nominor I am  
named, appellor I am called,  
dicor I am said, vocor I am cal-  
led, nuncupor I am named, &  
and familia like his to them: ut  
*as*, Scribor I am written, salu-  
tor I am saluted, habeor I am  
counted, existimor I am esteem-  
ed. Item alio verba verbi gestus  
of gesture, ut *as*, Sedeo I sit,  
dormio I sleep, cubo I ly down,  
incedo I go, curro I run, expe-  
runt requirunt nominativum a  
nominative case utriusque on ei-  
ther side: ut *as*, Deus God est is  
luminum bonum the chiefest  
good. Perpusilli very little men  
vocantur are called nani  
dwarfs. Fides faith habetur  
is counted fundamentum the  
foundation religionis nostrae  
of our religion. Malus pastor  
an evil shepherd dormit sleep-  
eth supinus void of care. Ho-  
mo a man incedit goes here-  
us soli upright in coelum to-  
wards Heaven. Denique finally  
fere in a manner omnia verba  
all verbs habent have post  
se after them nominativum a

nominative case, adjectivi no-  
minis of a noun adjective, quod  
which concordat agreeeth cum  
supposito with the nominative  
case verbi of the verb casu in  
case, genere gender, & and nu-  
mero number, ut *as*, Rex the  
King mandavit commanded  
primus first haerem heresy  
extirpari to be rooted out. Pi-  
gredi then orant pray tacite  
holding their peace. Boni good  
men discunt learn seduli dili-  
gently. Quoque also infinitum a  
verb of the infinitive mood ha-  
bet hath eodem casus the  
same cases utrinque on either  
side, praecipue especially cum  
when verba verbi optandi of  
wishing que and similia like  
eis to them accedunt come near  
them: ut *as*, Hypocrita an  
Hypocrite cupit desireth vide-  
ri to seem justus just. Hypo-  
crita an Hypocrite cupit desireth  
se videri that he might seem  
justum just. Malo I had ra-  
ther esse be dives rich quam  
than haberi so accounted. Ma-  
lo I had rather me esse that  
were divitem rich quam than  
haberi so accounted. Vivitur  
men live melius better exigua  
with a little, natura nature  
dedit hath given omnibus to  
all esse to be beatus happy, si  
quis if any cognoverit know



uti to use is. Non licet nobis  
we may not esse de tam diser-  
tis vel disertis so eloquent. Ex-  
pedit is it expedit vobis for  
you esse to be bonos good. Quo  
commissio which fact if it had  
been committed non licet mihi  
I could not esse de piam a loy-  
al wife. Quamvis although in  
his postremis exemplis in these  
last examples accusativi the  
accusative cases subaudiuntur  
are understood ante before ver-  
ba infinita verbs of the infiniti-  
ve mood. Nos esse that we  
should be disertos eloquent. Vos  
esse that you should be bonos  
good. Me esse that I should be  
piam loyal.

**S**um postulat requirit ge-  
nitivum a genitive case  
quoties as often as significat it  
signifies possessionem possessi-  
on, aut or pertinere to belong ad  
aliquid to something: ut as,  
Pecus the cattel est in Melibæi  
Melibæi's. Est it is the duty  
adolescentis of a young man re-  
vereri to reverence majores  
natu his elders. Est it is the  
duty Regum of kings parere  
to spare subjectis the meek sub-  
jects & debellare to keep  
down superbos the proud. Hi  
nominativi these nominative  
cases excipiuntur are excepted  
mecum mine, cum thine, cum

his, nostrum ours, vestrum  
yours, humanum belonging to a  
man, belluinum belonging to a  
beast, & c. and similia such like:  
ut as, Non est it is not meum  
my duty dicere to speak contra  
authoritatem against the au-  
thority Senatus of the Senate.  
Sic what sois haud vestrum  
est it is not your part esse to be  
iracundo angry. Humanum est  
it is the property of a man iraci-  
ci to be angry. At but hic here  
officium duty videtur seemeth  
subintelligi to be understood,  
quod which aliquando some-  
times etiam also exprimitur is  
expressed: ut as, est it is tuum  
officium thy duty ut that bene  
in good sorte affinitas thou  
wouldst make a show of has  
nuptias this marriage. Verba  
verbi estimandi of estimating  
gaudere rejoice genitive with  
a genitive case: ut as, Pecunia  
money fitis estimata pluri-  
mi very much passim abroad.  
Pudor shamefacedness parvi  
penditur is little set by. Li-  
tera learning habentur is es-  
timated nihil, vel pro nihilo  
as nothing. Opes riches sunt  
pluris are of more value  
nunc now quam than antea  
in the years præci temporis  
of ancient times. Estimo I es-  
timate addeitæ tæcith was it

vel *either* Genitivum a *genitive case* vel or Ablativum an *Ablative* ut *as*, non estimo *I esteem* *ibi* *not* *hujus* *ibis* *much* *a*. Virtus *veritas* *est* *a* *estimanda* *re* *bestimend* *in* *ag* *no* *of* *great* *prize*, ubique *every* *tubera* *Flocci* *of* *a* *lock* *of* *wool*, *nauti* *of* *a* *nut* *shell* *or* *pill*, *nihili* *nothing*, *pili* *of* *an* *hair*, *allis* *of* *a* *farthing*, *hujus* *ibis* *much*, *terupcii* *of* *three* *euneces*, *peculi* *ariter* *properly*, *adjuvantur* *are* *put* *his* *verbis* *to* *these* *verbs*, *estimo* *I esteem*, *pendo* *I weigh*, *facio* *I make* *reckoning* *of*: ut *as*. Ego *pendo* *I esteem* *illum* *him* *flocci* *as* *naught*: Nec *mihi* *facio* *do* *I regard* *him* *hujus* *ibis* *much* *qui* *who*, *estimo* *estime* *me* *me* *pili* *as* *an* *hair*, *Ita* *these* *sunt* *de* *singula* *ria* *special* *phrases*: *Aqui* *boni* *consulo* *I take* *it* *in* *good* *part*, *Aqui* *boni* *facio* *I take* *it* *in* *good* *part*, *id* *est* *that* *it*, *in* *bon* *nam* *accipio* *partem* *I take* *it* *in* *good* *part*, *Verba* *verbis* *accu* *sandi* *of* *accusing*, *damnandi* *of* *condemning*, *monendi* *of* *warn* *ing*, *absolvendi* *of* *absolving*, & *and* *consimilia* *such* *like* *po* *stulant* *require* *genitivum* *a* *genitive case* *qui* *which* *signifi* *cat* *signifies* *crimen* *a* *fault*: ut *as*. *Oporet* *it* *behoove* *ut* *ipsum* *him* *intueri* *se* *to* *look* *unto* *him*.

*self* *qui* *which* *incusat* *accu* *sat* *alterum* *another* *man* *pro* *of* *dishonesty*. *Etiam* *likew* *condemnat* *he* *condemns* *ne* *rum* *suum* *his* *for* *in* *Law* *sceleris* *of* *wickedness*, *Cupido* *or* *Cupid* *parce* *forbear* *dam* *nare* *re* *condem* *nare* *tuum* *thy* *for* *sceleris* *of* *wickedness*, *Admoneto* *admonish* *illum* *him* *pristinæ* *fortune* *of* *former* *estate*: *Abolutus* *he* *is* *acquitted* *furti* *of* *felony*, *Hic* *genitivus* *this* *genitive case* *vertitur* *is* *turned* *aliqua* *do* *sometimes* *in* *ablativum* *in* *to* *an* *ablativ*, *vel* *either* *cu* *prepositione* *with* *a* *preposi* *on*, *vel* *or* *sine* *prepositione* *without* *a* *preposition*: ut *as*. *Si* *tu* *if* *thou* *best* *iniquus* *pa* *den* *a* *partial* *judge* *in* *me* *a* *gainst* *me* *ego* *te* *condemna* *b*, *I* *will* *condemn* *thee* *eodem* *crimine* *of* *the* *same* *crime*, *Graviter* *accusavit* *he* *has* *gr* *avely* *accused* *uxorem* *his* *wife* *de* *impudicitia* *of* *unchastity*, *Putavi* *I* *thought* *te* *esse* *admonendum* *that* *you* *were* *to* *be* *put* *in* *mind* *ea* *re* *of* *that* *matter*, *Uterque* *both*, *nullus* *none*, *alter* *another*, *neuter* *neither* *of* *the* *two*, *alius* *another*, *ambo* *both*, & *and* *superlativus* *gradus* *the* *su* *perlative* *degree* *non* *subdu*

tur are not put nisi but in ablativo in the ablative case verbiis to verbs id genus of that sort; ut as, Acculas dost thou accuse furti of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? sive or de utroque of both? Ambobus of both? vel or de ambobus of both? Neutro of neither? vel or de neutro of neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. Sarago I am busie or do with self, misereor I have pity on, miseresco I have compassion, genitivum admittunt govern a genitive case, ut as, is be lara-pit hard enough so do about rerum suarum his own business. Oro I pray thee misereor I have pity on laborum tantorum so great labour. Misereor have compassion upon animi a mind ferentis suffering non digna unworthy things, Et and miseresce have compassion upon generis tui thine own stock. At but misereor & miseresco I have pity on rarius very seldom leguntur are read cum dativo with a dative case: ut as, Succurro I help huic this man, misereor I take pity on huic him. Jure of right diligere them bonos good men, & and miseresce have pity on

malis bad. Reminiscor I remember, obliviscor I forget, memini I call to mind, deducant requires genitivum a genitive case, aut or accusativum an accusative, ut as Reminiscitur hancumbra hanc fidei his promise. Est ita proprium the property Rutiliz of folly cernere to see aliorum vicia other mens faults, oblivisci to forget suorum their own. Faciam I will bring it to pass ut that semper always meminerit thou shalt remember meque both me, ac and hujus diei this day ac and loci place. Senes old men meminerunt remember omnia all things quæ curant which they regard. Memini I made mention de hac re of this matter, de armis of weapons, de te of thee, id est that is, feci mentionem I made mention. Potior I obtain jungitur is joined aut either genitivo with a genitive case, aut or ablativo an ablative: ut as, Romani the Romans potiti sunt obsequed signorum the ensigns, & and armorum the weapons. Troes the Trojans egressi went out of their ships potuerunt enjoy optata arend the wished shore.

**O**mnia verba all verbs posita put acquisitive acquisitively adferunt dativum go-

*non a dative case eja rei of*  
*some thing cui wherunto ali-*  
*quid some thing acquiritur is*  
*procured quocunque modo as-*  
*ter what fore forewent as, Nec*  
*feritur vember is there sowing*  
*ecce incitur vember is there*  
*showing mihi for me istic*  
*there. Nescio I know not quis*  
*oculus what eye fascinat be-*  
*wardens mihi ante me teneros*  
*agnos the young lambs. Verba*  
*verbs vari generis of divers*  
*forti appendent belong hinc*  
*regula to this rule. Imprimis*  
*first of all verba significantia*  
*verbs signifying commodum*  
*profit aut or incommodum*  
*disprofit regunt governa dati-*  
*vum a dative case, ut as, Eli*  
*seget that earid corn demum*  
*at the last respondet contritus*  
*votis the wish's desires avari a-*  
*gricola of the covetous hus-*  
*bandman. Non potes thou canst*  
*ut commodare pleasure nec*  
*ut incommodare displeasure*  
*mihi me. Incumbite stand*  
*forth to validis remis your*  
*strong oars. Fert he acknow-*  
*ledges suam eruditionem his*  
*warning acceptam to be recei-*  
*ved tibi of you. Quaedam sunt*  
*ex his of these effertuntur are*  
*used etiam likewise cum accu-*  
*sativo with an accusative case:*  
*ut as, Omnes ye all studetis*

*studij unum eum thing 3 sentit*  
*ye think unum eum thing. Si of*  
*memorem I should call to mind*  
*ea these things quae which*  
*conducunt are profitable ad*  
*victum to the feeding ventris*  
*of the belly, mora est it tarte*  
*tedious. Incumbite labour ear-*  
*nestly in hac studia about these*  
*studij. Naturant whether na-*  
*ture, an or doctrina Instruunt*  
*conferat avallid plus more*  
*ad eloquentiam to eloquence.*  
*Quies rest jurat delibetis*  
*plutimum very much tellum*  
*the wearied man. Verba verbs*  
*comparandi of comparing re-*  
*gunt governa dativum a dative*  
*case: ut as, Sic se solebam I*  
*was wont componere to com-*  
*pare magna great things parvis*  
*with small. Adequavit se be-*  
*batb made himself equal fratri*  
*to his brother & both opibus*  
*in riches & and dignatione in*  
*dignity. Interdum sometimes*  
*ablativus an ablativon case*  
*cum prepositione with a pre-*  
*position additur is added: ut*  
*as, Comparo I compare Vir-*  
*gilium Virgil cum Homero*  
*with Homer. Aliquando some-*  
*times accusativus an accusa-*  
*tive case cum prepositione*  
*with a preposition ad: ut*  
*as, Si if comparatur he*  
*be compared ad eum to him*  
nihil

nihil est he is no body. Verba  
 verbs dandi of giving & and  
 reddendi of restoring regunt  
 govern dativum a dative case:  
 ut ut, Fortuna fortune dedit  
 hath given nihilum overmuch  
 multis to many satis enough  
 nulli to none. Est he is ingra-  
 tus ungrateful qui which non  
 reponit layeth not up gratiam  
 thanks merenti for him that  
 deserveth bene well. Hæc these  
 verbs habent have variam  
 constructionem a divers con-  
 struction: Dono I bestow hoc  
 munus this gift tibi on thee.  
 Dono I bestow hoc munere  
 this gift te on thee. Impertias  
 bestow aliquid temporis some  
 time huic rei on this thing.  
 Gnærho impertit Parmeno  
 sumum his singular good friend  
 plurimâ salute with very many  
 salutations. Asperit he sprink-  
 led labem a spot mihi on me;  
 Asperit he sprinkled me me la-  
 be with a spot. Instravit he  
 spread penulam his cloak e-  
 quo upon his horse. Instravit he  
 spread equum his horse penulâ  
 with his cloak. Ut how piget  
 it grieveth consuluisse, id est  
 dedisse consilium to have coun-  
 selled vel etiam or also prospex-  
 ite to have shifted for invidio  
 viro thes a faithless man. Que

and consult, id est, petit con-  
 silium he asked counsel of  
 rectorem raris the master of  
 the ship de cunctis astris of all  
 the stars: Consultis, id est,  
 statuis thou dost determine  
 istuc this petitione as bid as  
 may be in te against thy self,  
 atq; and in illum against him.  
 Metuo tibi vel de te I fear  
 for thee, id est, sum sollicitus  
 pro te I am careful for thee.  
 Timeo tibi vel de te the same  
 Metuo tibi vel a te I stand  
 in fear of thee, scilicet to wit,  
 ne mihi noceas lest thou should-  
 est harm me. Timeo te vel a  
 te the same, Formido te vel  
 a te the same. Verba verbs  
 promittendi of promising ac  
 and solvendi of paying regunt  
 govern dativum a dative case:  
 ut ut, Promitto I promise tibi  
 thee, ac and recipio I take  
 upon me esse observaturum to  
 observe hæc these things san-  
 ctissime most devoutly. Nume-  
 rayit he hath paid æs alienum  
 the debt mihi to me. Verba  
 verbs imperandi of command-  
 ing, & and nunciandi of show-  
 ing requirunt require dativum  
 a dative case, ut ut, Pecunia  
 money collecta boarded up im-  
 perat commandeth, aut or  
 servit serveth cuique every  
 man.

Sape *often* caveo *beware* quid ubi dicat *thou speakst* de quoque viro *of any man, &* and cui *to whom*. Dicimus *we say*. Tempero *I rule &* and moderor *I moderate* tibi *&* and testor. Refero *I shew or make relation* tibi *&* and ad te *to thee*. Item likewise refero ad Senatum *I shew a matter to the Senate*, id est, propono *I propose* scribo *I write*, mitto *I send*, tibi *&* and ad te *to thee*. Do *I give or send* literas *a letter* tibi *to thee*, ut *that* feras *thou shouldst bear* it ad aliquem *to some other*. Do *I give or send* literas *a letter* ad te *to thee*, id est, Mitto *I send* it ut *that* legas *thou shouldst read* it. Verba verbi sciendi *of trusting* regunt governa dativum *a dative case*: ut *as*, Deceat *it is meet* committere *to commit* nil *nothing*, nil *but* leone *that which is pleasant to taste* vacuus *venis* *to the empty vms*. Ne credas *believe not* mulieri *a woman* ne mortuae quidem *no though she be dead*. Verba verbi obsequendi *of obeying &* and repugnandi *of resisting* regunt governa dativum *a dative case*: ut *as*, Pius filius *a godly son* semper *always* obtemperat *obeyeth* patri *his father*. Omnia *all* ibi *things* parent *obey* virtute *virtus*, quæ *which*

homines *men* arant *do plow*, navigant *do sail*, ædificant *do build*. Orabo *I will intreat* ipsum *hunc* *this very man*, supplicabo *I will make supplication* huic *unto him*. Occurrite *prevent ye* morbo *a disease* venienti *that is a coming*. Fortuna fortune repugnat *resisteth* ignavis precibus *feebly* ad preces. At *but* quædam *some* ex his *of these* copulantur *are coupled* cum aliis casibus *with other cases*, ut *as*, Nihil *nothing* potuit *could* accedere *be added* ad amorem *to love*. Hoc *this* accessit *was added* meis malis *to my evils*. Illud *that* constat *is manifest* omnibus *seu inter omnes* *amongst all*. Hæc *these* things non conveniunt *sadly* not well fratri *meum* *to my brother and me*. Convenit *sevis* urbis *the savage* bestis *agree* inter se *among themselves*. Ausculto tibi, id est, obedio *I am ruled by thee*. Ausculto te, id est, audio *I listen to thee*. Adamas *the Diamond* dissidet *disagrees* magnæ *cecu* cum magnæ *with the loadstone*. Certat *he* striveret *cum illo* *with him &* and Græcæ *after the* illi *to him*. Noli *do not* thou pugnare *fight* duobus, id est, contra duos *against two*. Dic tu *tell thou me* quo pigno-



re for what *utroque* certes thou wouldst contend *meum* with me. Verba verbs *minandi* of threatening & *irascendi* of being angry require governa-  
tium a dative case: ut *as*, *Minatus est* he threatened mortem death *utrique* to both. Nihil est there is no cause quod that suc-  
cescat he should be angry with adolescentem *be* young man. Sum cum compositis with his com-  
pounds *præter* except possum I am able, *exigit* requireth dative a dative case: ut *as*, *Rex pius* a goodly King est is orna-  
mento an ornament reipublice to the commonwealth. Nec *ui-*  
*ter* obest it is against mihi me, nec *ui-*ter prodest doth it profit me. Multa many things  
desunt are wanting petenti-  
bus to them which desire mul-  
ta many things.

**V**erba verbs composita compounded cum his  
prepositionibus with these pre-  
positions. *Præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*,  
*post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *postulare*  
require dativum a dative case.  
*Præ*, *Ego præluxi* I have ex-  
celled meis maioribus my an-  
cestors virtute in virtue. Sed  
but *præeo* I go before, *prævin-*  
*cio* I bind before, *præcedo* I go  
before, *præcurro* I run before,  
*Prævertor* I prevent, *jungun-*

tur are joyned accusativo to an  
accusative case. *Ad*, *Ne admo-*  
*liaris* manum do not forcibly  
lay hand on albo gallo a white  
cock. *Con*, *Hoc* this conducit  
makeith for laudatuz thy praise.  
*Convixit* nobis he lived with  
us. *Sub*, *Subolet* uxori my wife  
smells out quod ego machinor  
what I go about. *Ante*, *Ante-*  
*fero* I prefer iniquissimam pa-  
cem most unjust peace iustis-  
simo bello before most just war.  
*Post*, *Posthabeo*, *postpono* I  
esteem less of pecuniam money  
famæ than a good name. Ta-  
men yet *postposui* mea seria I  
have set my serious affairs af-  
ter illorum ludo their pastime.  
*Qui* who *posthabuit* made  
small reckoning of suum com-  
modum his own commodity  
præ meo commodo in compa-  
rison of my benefit. *Ob*, quum  
when potest she can obrudi  
he thrust nemini upon none  
itur they come ad me to me. *In*,  
*Periculum* danger impendet  
hangeth over omnibus all. *In-*  
*ter*, *Ille* he non modo not only  
interfuit was present at huic  
negotio this business, sed  
etiam but also præfuit was  
the chief in it. *Pauci* some  
ex his of these mutant change  
dativum the dative case ali-  
quoties sometimes in alium  
casum

calum satis abunde casu ut ut. Alius non propter necessitatem alium abunde ingenio in vita. Antequam de angelis multos virorum magis non sapientia in confidit. Huc vixit thesauros induit in amore non in lege. Interdico tibi fornicari tibi a. qui dicitur, et ad ignem fac. Est pro for habeo tibi exigit requiritur dativum a dativum casu, ut ut. Cuique est vixit non habet velle suum hic estum liking, nec vixit vivitur de thesauris voto uno a se non desire. Namque for est mihi pater tibi habeo a father domi at home, est iniusta noverca tibi habeo a hard stepmother. Suppetit ita sufficiens est in confine hic huic thesauris : ut ut. Non est enim for de in non pauper post cui verum suppetit usus who hath plenty of things to use. Sum cum multis aliis vixit many others edificat athenas vixit in geminam dativum a double dativum casu ut ut. Marti thesauris est in vixit a destruxit avidis non ita se gressu maritimers. Speras thou hopes fore thesauris that will be landi a praesent tibi in thesauris quod vixit vertis thou impudens vixit a fandi michi ut ut. Nemo ut body debet ought accipere in vixit minus sufficit tibi in himself

Gratiarum actionem. Est illarum  
 tunc ubi ubi hic daturus est  
 daturus est, tibi se tuo, aut  
 tibi se tuo, aut etiam ex  
 mihi se me, additur in addit  
 nulla necessitatis causa, for  
 necessitas scilicet, et hoc possum  
 et hoc festivitatis for placent  
 ut scilicet. Ego I effectum dabo  
 quid bring this to pass tibi for  
 tuo. Expedi dispendio hoc nego  
 tium tibi business mihi for me  
 Jugulo I scilicet hunc tibi man  
 suo tibi gladio with his own  
 sword.

**V**erba transitiva Verbs  
transitive of what kind soever,  
five whether active or passive  
or communis cōmuni, five or  
deponentis deponent exigunt  
regime accusativum an accu-  
sative case : 12 an, Fugio avoid  
them percontatorum a busie ba-  
dy, nam for idem he est a gar-  
mulo a powder. Parare aures  
open ears nec retinent hee not  
fideliter surely committed things  
committed unto them. Imper-  
tis first of all venerare worship  
them Deum God. Aper a Boas  
depopulatur spoyles agnos the  
fields. Quintam morior  
verba verbi quamlibet libe-  
alioqui otherwise intransitiva  
no transitiva atque and abso-  
luta writers admittunt admit

accusativum accusativo case cognate significationis of a same signification; ut *as*, Nestor vivebat tertiam ætatem lived to the third age, or the third Century hominum of men. Incomitata *sbe* unaccompanied videtur *sempet* ite longam viam to go a tedious way. Servit *be* serveth duram servitutem a hard bondage. Authores Authors mutant change hunc accusativum this accusative non raro *ofsem* in ablativum into an ablative case: ut *as*, videor *I* *sem diu* longvivere vitā to continue in life. Itē rectā viā to go a straight way. Obiit *be* *dyd* morte repentina a sudden death. Sum *there are* *some* quæ which habent have accusativum an accusative case figurate by a figure: ut *as* Nec vox sonat and the voice sheweth thee not to be hominem an earthly creature, O Dea O Goddess thou certe verily. Qui which simulatcounterfeits Curios the Curior continent men it and vivunt live Bacchanalia in riot and banqueting. Rufillus olet *smellth* of passillos sweet balls Gorgonius hircum a ramish goat. Verba verbi rogandi of asking, docendi of teaching, vestiendi of arraying, regunt govern duplicem accusa-

tivum a double accusative case ut *as*, Modo *only* polceat *cræm* thou veniam pardon Deum of God, Dedocebo *te* *I will* *teach* thee illos mores these manners. Est *it is* ridiculum a ridiculous thing te admoneri methat thou shouldst admonish me of illud that. Induit *se* calceos *he put on* his shoes quos which exuerat *he had put off* prius before. Verba verbi rogandi of asking interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative: ut *as*, Obsecremur *let us humbly beseech* ipsum him, que and oremus ask veniam pardon ab ipso of him. Quare get istam suspicionem this suspicion ex illis of them. Verba verbi vestiendi of arraying interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative vel or dativum a dative: ut *as*, Induo *te* tunicā, vel tibi tunicam, *I put on* my coat.

**Q**uodvis verbum any verb admittit admitteth ablativum an ablative case significatam signifying instrumentum an instrumentum aut or causam the cause, aut or modum the manner actionis of doing; ut

ut *as*, Iesus Iesus subegit sub-  
 Jael Dæmonia the Devil non  
 armis ut with weapons, sed  
 hac morte by death. Expellis  
 thou magist expel naturam ma-  
 ture hunc with a fork, tamen  
 yet ulque recurrit it will still  
 return. Hi these certain strive  
 defendere to defend themselves  
 jaculis with darts. Illi they  
 faxis with stones. Gaudeo I am  
 glad ita me Dii amant *as* God  
 shall help me grati causa for  
 my sons sake. Vehementer ex-  
 tandunt he was very pale ita  
 with anger. Invidus the envi-  
 ous, man macrescit wasteth  
 from optimis rebus *as* the prospe-  
 rity alterius of another. Peregit  
 he performed rem the matter  
 mira celeritate with wonder-  
 full speedineſſe. Viri & men invig-  
 ilate be watchful, nam for  
 tempora the seasons diffugiunt  
 pass away tacto gressu with a  
 still going on, que & annus the  
 year convertitur is gone about  
 nullo sono with no sound. Dum  
 so long *as*, vires strength que &  
 anni years sunt do suffer to-  
 lerate endure laborem pains.  
 Curva senecta crooked old age  
 venit will come jam ere it be  
 long tacto pede with a silent  
 foot. Prepositio a preposition  
 aliquando sometimes additur is  
 added ablativo to the Ablative

case causa of the cause & ad  
 modi of the manner actionis  
 of doing: ut *as*, Baccharius  
 ragesſt like a mad man pui e-  
 briate for very drunkenness  
 tractavit he hath entreated ho-  
 minem the man summa cum  
 humanitate with very great  
 courtesy. Nomen pretii the  
 word of price subicitur is put  
 after quibuslibet verbis any  
 verbs in ablativo casu in the  
 ablative case: ut *as*, Non eme-  
 rim I bought it non teruncio for  
 a dodkin, seu in vitiosa nuce a  
 worm-eaten nut. Ea victoria  
 that victory stetit multo san-  
 guine cost too much blood ac &  
 vulneribus wounds. Vili of no  
 value, paulo for a little, mini-  
 mo for as little as may be, mag-  
 no for much, nimio for over-  
 much, plurimo for very much,  
 dimidio for half, duplo for  
 double, adiciuntur are put (ex-  
 cept after sine substantivis with-  
 out substantives: ut *as*, Redime  
 ransom te thy self captum be-  
 ing caught quam queas mini-  
 mo for as little as thou canst.  
 Triticum wheat venit is sold  
 vili at a low rate. Fames hun-  
 ger constat costeth parvo little,  
 fastidium disdain multo much.  
 Hi genitivi these genitives posi-  
 ti put sine substantivis with-  
 out substantives excipiuntur

*intercepted: tanti for so much, of filling, overandiof loading, &*  
*quanti for how much, pluris and diverla divers his to these*  
*for more, minoris for less, tan-*  
*aris so great as your list, tantide*  
*for so much, quantilibet as great*  
*as maybe, quanticunque how*  
*great soever: ut as, Eris thou*  
*shalt be tanti of such price aliis*  
*others, quanti as fueris thou*  
*shalt be tibi to thy self. Non ven-*  
*do I sell not pluris for more*  
*quam than alii others, fortasse*  
*etiam yea peradventure mino-*  
*ra for less. Prianius vix scarcely*  
*tanti fuit was so much worth*  
*otaq; Troja and whole Troy.*  
*Sin but if substantiva substan-*  
*tives addantur be added. cum*  
*ut they are used in ablativo in*  
*the ablativo case: ut as, Docuit*  
*he taught tanta mercede for so*  
*great price, quanta as nemo no*  
*body hactenus hitherto. Vendidi*  
*I have sold minore pretio for*  
*less price quam than cum I have*  
*thought. Etiam also valeo I am*  
*worth interdum sometimes re-*  
*peritur is found junctum joyned*  
*cum accusativo with an accu-*  
*sativo case: ut as, Dicit they are*  
*called denarii ten penny pieces*  
*quod because valebant they were*  
*valued denos ten pieces aris of*  
*brass money, quinarum five penny*  
*pieces quod because quinos five*  
*penny pieces. Verba verbi abun-*  
*dandi of abounding, implendi*  
*filled with*

*of filling, overandiof loading, &*  
*and diverla divers his to these*  
*gaudent ablativo govern an*  
*ablativo case: ut as, Antipho,*  
*abundat thou extendest amore*  
*in love. Malo I had rather have*  
*virum a man indigentem want-*  
*ing pecuniam money quam than*  
*pecuniam money viro a man.*  
*Sylla explevit hath filled omnes*  
*suos all his soldiers divitiis*  
*with riches. Expedi discharge*  
*te thy self hoc crimine of this*  
*crime. Quibus mendatiis with*  
*what lies homines nequissimi*  
*onerant do most wicked men*  
*burthen te thee. Ego levabo I*  
*will ease te thee hoc falcce of*  
*this fardel. Participavit be ac-*  
*quainted aliquem familiarem*  
*some familiar friend suo sermo-*  
*ne with his speech. Ex quibus*  
*of which quidam some non-*  
*nunquam sometimes etiam in ge-*  
*nitivum feruntur govern also a*  
*genitive case: ut as, quam dives*  
*how rich nivei pecoris in cattle*  
*as white as snow, quam abun-*  
*dans how abounding with lact-*  
*is milk? Quasi as though tu in-*  
*digeas thou standst in need of*  
*hujus patris this father. Quid*  
*est what is there in hac causa*  
*in this matter quod which e-*  
*geat needeth defensionis de-*  
*fence? Implentur they are*  
*filled with veteris Bacchi old*  
*wine*

vinis pinguisque serinz and  
*his venison*; postquam *after*  
*that* dextra *his right hand* fuit  
*was* saturata *filled with* cæde  
*slaughter*. Omnes labores *all*  
*pains* fuit *were* leves *easie*  
*mibi* *to me*, præterquam quod  
*save that* cavendum erat tui  
*I must needs want thee*. Parti-  
*cipavit* paternum suum *he*  
*made his Fathers man privy to*  
*sui consilii his counsel*. Fungor  
*I do a duty, fruar I enjoy,*  
*utor I use, & and familia such*  
*like junctur, are joynd abla-*  
*tivo to an ablative case*: ut  
*as*, Qui *they which* volum *will*  
*adipisci* *get* veram *gloriam*  
*true praise* fungantur *officiis*  
*let them discharge the duties*  
*justitiz of justice*. Est *it is* op-  
*timum* *an excellent thing* frui  
*to take profit by* aliena *insania*  
*another mans folly*. Juvat *it is*  
*a good help* si *if* utare *you can*  
*in se bono animo a good courage*  
*in re mala in a bad matter*.  
*Aspice* *behold* ut *how* omnia  
*all things* latentur *are* glad  
*venturo seculo for the age to*  
*come*. Qui *who* tam insolenter  
*gloriantur* *did so proudly* glo-  
*rysa* *victoria in their victory*.  
*Diruit* *he pulleth down*, æ-  
*dificat* *he buildeth*, mutat  
*he changeth* quadrata *squared*  
*things* rotundis *for round*. Ve-

scor *caribus* *I eat flesh*. Hanc  
*equidem me dignor* *now* *trahi*  
*I think* *nos* *my self* *worthy of* ca-  
*li honore* *such honour*. Ut *that*  
*gaudeat* *he may rejoice* mali  
*alienis* *as another mans harm*.  
*Superfedendū* *esse* *must* *habe*  
*off* *multitudine* *the multitude*  
*exemplorum* *of examples*. Nu-  
*meravit* *he accounted* *cum* *his*  
*societate* *in the fellowship* *regni*  
*of the Kingdom*. Semper *always*  
*communicabo* *te* *mensā* *meā*  
*will give thee meat* *as my table*.  
*Prosequor* *te* *amore*, *id est*  
*amo* *I love thee*; *prosequor* *te*  
*laude*, *id est*, *laudo* *I praise thee*,  
*prosequor* *te* *honore*, *id est*,  
*honoro* *I honour thee*: *Afficio* *te*  
*gaudio*, *id est*, *exhilaro* *I make*  
*thee merry*. *Afficio* *te* *supplicio*,  
*id est*, *punio* *I punish thee*. *Aff-*  
*cio* *te* *dolore*, *id est*, *contristo*,  
*I make thee sad*. *Mereor* *I de-*  
*serve* *cum* *adverbis* *with these*  
*adverbs*, *benè* *well*, *malè* *ill*, *me-*  
*lius* *better*, *pejus* *worse*, *optimè*  
*as well as may be*, *pestime* *as ill*  
*as may be*, *adhæret* *cleaveth* *ab-*  
*lativo* *an ablative case* *cum*  
*præpositione* *with the præpo-*  
*sition* *de*, *ut* *as*, *Nunquam* *benè*  
*meritus* *est* *bon* *never* *deserveth*  
*well* *de me* *of me*. *Erasmus* *me-*  
*ritus* *est* *deserveth* *optimè* *as*  
*well as could be* *de lingua* *Latina*  
*of the Latin tongue*. *Catiline*

*Catiline*



*Catiline meruit deserved punishment as ill as could be de Republica of the Common-wealth.*  
*Quædam verba some verbs accipiendi of receiving, distanti of being distant & and auferendi of taking away optant do desire ablativum an ablativus case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as, Jam pridem long since audiveram I had heard thus that ex multis of many.*  
*Ira anger vix hardly abstinere abstaineth à trepido magistro from their trembling Master.*  
*Est it is fortuitum a thing that falleth out by chance nasci to be born à Principibus of Princes.*  
*Imperator the Emperor procul abest is far distant ab urbe from the City.*  
*Hic ablativus this ablativus case vertitur is turned aliquando sometimes in dativum into a dative: ut as, Si is nescis thou knowest not vivere to live recte orderly dedecus thy ways peritis from them that have skill. Est it is virtus a virtus abstinuisse to have abstained bonis placitis from good things that have liked us. Aut she said, Nate Dea O thou that art born of a goddess heu alas fuge be packing, eripeque te and convey thy self quickly his flammis from these flames, Ablativus an abla-*

*tivus case significans significans mensuram the measure excellus of exceeding adicitur is put verbus to verbs quæ which obtemperant have vim the force comparationis of comparison: ut as, existimabat he thought it deformem a very unsightly thing superari to be excelled ab iis of those virtutibus in virtutibus quos whom præstaret he excelled dignitate in honour. Ablativus the ablativus case sumptus taken absolute absolutely additur is added quibuscumque verbis to any verbs, ut as, Christus Christ natus erat was born imperante Augusto when Augustus was Emperor, crucifixus crucified imperante Tiberio when Tiberius was Emperor. Credo I think pudicitiam chastity moratam stayed in terris on the earth, Saturno Rege when Saturnus was King. Nil nothing desperandum is to be despaired of Christo duce Christ being our Captain & and auspice Christo Christ being our Leader. Audito when it was heard Christum jam venisse that Christ was already come, Maria Mary cucurrit ran. Casus auferendi the ablativus case additur is put quibuscumque verbis to some verbs per Synecdochen*

dochen by the figure Synchdoche & and accusative the accusative case Poetice after the manner of Poets; ut *as*, *ægro-  
tat* he is sick *animo* in mind  
magis rather quam than *cor-  
pore* in body. *Candet dentes* his  
teeth are white. *Rubet capillos*  
his hairs are red. *Tamen* yet  
q̄ *uzedam* some *efferruntur* are  
used in gignendi casu in the ge-  
nitive case: ut *as*, *Facis* thou  
dealest absurdè absurdly qui  
which *angas* te *animi* torment-  
est thy self in mind, *Exanimatus*  
be being amazed *pendet* *animi*  
doubteth in his mind. *Despic-  
bam* *mentis* I doubted in mind  
*discrucior* *animi* I am troubled  
in mind, quia because *abun-  
dum* est *mihī* I must go *abdomo*  
from home. *Diversi* *casus* *diversis*  
cases *diversæ* *rationis* of *diversis*  
*rationis* *possiunt* may *apponi* be  
put *eidem* *verbo* to the same  
verb: ut *as*, *Dedit* he delivered  
*vestem* his garment *mihī* to me  
*pignori* to gage *te* *præsentē* thee  
being present *propriâ* *manu*  
with his own hand. *Ablativus*  
the ablative case *agentis* of the  
doer sed but antecedente præ-  
positione when a preposition go-  
eth before, *additur* is added *pas-  
sivis* to passives, & and interdū  
sometimes *Dativus* a dative:  
ut *as*, *Laudatur* he is commen-

ded ab his of these, *culpatur* he  
is blamed ab illis of those. *Hon-  
esta* honest things *non occulta*  
not bidden *petuntur* are desired  
*bonis* *viris* of good men. *Quo-  
rum* *participia* whose partici-  
ples frequently very often *dati-  
vis* *gaudent* govern datives: ut  
*as*, *Nulla* *nometuarum* *sororum*  
of thy sisters *audita* was heard  
*mihī* by me, nec nor *visa* seen.  
*Oblitusq;* both forgotten *meo-  
rum* of mine, & and *obliviscen-  
dus* to be forgotten *illis* of them.  
*Ceteri* *casus* other cases *ma-  
nent* stay in *passivis* in the pas-  
sives, qui which fuerunt have  
been *activorum* in the actives,  
ut *as*, *Accusaris* thou art accu-  
sed *furti* of these à me by me.  
*Haberis* thou shalt be ac-  
counted *ludibrio* a laughing  
stock. *Dedoceberis* thou shalt be  
otherwise taught *istos* *mores*  
those manners à me by me. *Pri-  
vaberis* thou shalt be deprived  
*magistratu* of thy office. *Vapulo*  
I am beaten, *vanceo* I am sold,  
*liceo* I am prized, *exulo* I am  
banished, *fit* I am made, neutro-  
passiva being neuters passives,  
habent have *passivam* constru-  
ctionem the *passivæ* construction;  
ut *as*, *Vapulabis* thou shalt  
be beaten à *præceptore* of the  
Master. *Malo* I had rather  
*spoliari* be spoiled à *cive*

by a citizen quam than yareire  
 be sold ab hoste by an enemy.  
 Quid what fiet will be done  
 ab illo by him? Virtus vertue  
 licet is prized parvo pretio at  
 a low rate omnibus by all men.  
 Cur why exulat Philosophia  
 in Philosophy banished a convi-  
 viis from banquets? Verba infi-  
 nita verbs of the infinitive  
 mood subjiciuntur familiariter  
 are usually put after quibusdā  
 some tum both verbis verbum  
 and also adjectivis adjectives,  
 ut as, juvat it delighteth them  
 morari that he should stay utq;  
 a while & and conferre gradu  
 to go near him. Amor love jussit  
 commandeth scribere to write  
 quæ those things which puduit  
 it were a shame dicere to speak.  
 Pontice O Ponticus vis wilt  
 thou fieri be made dives rich?  
 cupias covet nil nothing. Et  
 erat he was tum then, dignus  
 worthy amari to be loved. Gens  
 humana mankind audax ad-  
 venturans perpeti to endure  
 omnia all things ruit runneth  
 headlong per vetitum nefas  
 through mischief forbidden.  
 Interdum sometimes verba infi-  
 nita verbs of the infinitive  
 mood ponuntur are put figura-  
 te by a figure & and absolute  
 absolutely; ut as, Hæcine what  
 abas these flagitia wickednesses

fieri should be committed? Sub-  
 auditur there is understood  
 decet it seemeth, oportet it  
 behoveth, par est it is meet, 2-  
 quum est it is fit, aut aliquid  
 simile or some like verb. Terre-  
 re he made them afraid crimi-  
 nibus novis with new crimes,  
 hinc hencupon spargere he cast  
 abroad ambiguas voces double  
 speeches in vulgum among the  
 common sort, & and conscius  
 being guilty quætere did seek  
 arma weapons: id est, that is,  
 terrebat he did make afraid,  
 spargebat he cast abroad, quæ-  
 rebat he did seek.

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**G**erundia Gerunds live or  
 voces Gerundiarum words  
 like Gerunds, & and Supina  
 Supines regunt govern casus  
 the cases verborum suorum of  
 their own verbs: ut as, Effertor  
 I am carried away. studio vi-  
 dendi with a desire to see pa-  
 rentes my parents. Utendum  
 est we must make use of ætate  
 our time: ætas our time præte-  
 rit passeth away cito pede with  
 a speedy pace. Mitimus we send  
 scitatum to enquire of oracula  
 the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo. Ge-  
 rundia Gerunds in di pendunt  
 do depend a quibusdā of some  
 tum both substantivis substan-  
 tives tum and also adjectivis

adjectives, *ut* *at*, & *and* quæ tanta causa *what* so great reason *fuit* *tibi* *had* *you* *videndū* *to see* *Romam* *Rome*? *Innatus* *amor* *natural* *love* *habendi* *to have* *money* *urget* *urgeth* *Cecropias* *apes* *the* *Athenian* *Bees*. *Aeneas* *jam* *already* *certus* *eundi* *fully* *determined* *to* *go* *cella* *in* *puppi* *in* *his* *sail* *ship*. *Intinitivus* *modus* *the* *infinitive* *mood* *ponitur* *is* *put* *loco* *instead* *Gerundij* *of* *a* *Gerund* *poetice* *after* *the* *manner* *of* *Poets*: *ut* *at*, *quibus* *studium* *who* *have* *a* *desire* *tueri* *to* *descend* *arva* *their* *fields*. *Peritus* *skilful* *medicari* *to* *heal* *or* *cure*. *Interdum* *sometime* *etiam* *like* *wife* *Genitivus* *pluralis* *the* *genitive* *case* *pluralis* *non* *invenit* *ut* *no* *by* *an* *th* *ad* *jo* *is* *put* *Gerundii* *vocibus* *with* *gerunds*: *ut* *at*, *quum* *when* *con-* *tulissē* *me* *I* *had* *gone* *in* *fo-* *rum* *into* *the* *market* *illorum* *videndi* *gratiā* *for* *to* *see* *them*. *Dare* *grants* *copiam* *leave* *cre-* *cendi* *novarum* *for* *new* *com-* *modi* *to* *increase*. *Licentia* *liberty* *est* *concessa* *is* *granted* *dis-* *ipiendi* *poterum* *to* *snatch* *ap-* *pro* *atque* *opsoniorum* *and* *victuals*. *Gerundia* *Gerunds* *in* *do*, *pendent* *do* *depend* *ad* *his* *præ-* *positionibus* *of* *these* *prepositions* *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*,

*ut* *at*, *ignavi* *idle* *boyes* *cito* *de-* *terrentur* *are* *soon* *discouraged* *a* *discendo* *from* *learning*. *Amor* *love* & *and* *amicitia* *friendship*, *utrumque* *both* *the* *one* *and* *the* *other* *dictum* *est* *is* *derived* *ab* *amando* *from* *lov-* *ing*. *Uberior* *gloria* *greater* *glory* *comparatur* *is* *gotten* *ex* *de-* *tendendo* *by* *de-* *fending*, *quam* *than* *ex* *accusando* *by* *accus-* *ing*. *Consultatur* *they* *do* *consult* *de* *transcundo* *of* *passing* *over* *in* *Galliam* *into* *France*: *recte* *scribendi* *ratio* *the* *means* *to* *write* *well* *conjuncta* *est* *is* *join-* *ed* *cum* *loquendo* *with* *speaking*, *petam* *I* *will* *require* *mer-* *cedem* *a* *recompence* *ab* *hoste* *of* *the* *enemy* *pro* *vapulando* *for* *being* *beaten*. *Ponuntur* *they* *are* *put*, & *also* *absq;* *præpositione* *without* *a* *preposition*: *ut* *at*, *Vitium* *vicia* *aliur* *is* *nourished* *quæ* *Et* *crecit* *increaseth* *regen-* *do* *by* *covering* *it*. *Disces* *thou* *shalt* *learn* *scribere* *to* *write* *scribendo* *by* *writing*. *Gerundia* *gerunds* *in* *dum*, *pendent* *do* *depend* *ab* *his* *præpositionibus* *of* *these* *prepositions*, *inter*, *ante*, *ad*, *ob*, *propter*: *ut* *at*, *Esse* *be* *ye* *hilarēs* *merry* *inter* *cœ-* *nandum* *at* *supper* *time*. *Tollent* *they* *will* *sake* *ingentes* *ani-* *mos* *lusty* *courages* *ante* *do-* *mandum* *before* *they* *be* *named*.

Locus amplissimus a most large place ad agendum to plead in. Ne acceperis take not munus a reward ob absolvendum to discharge men. Veni I came propter redimendum for to ransom te thee. Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified, ponuntur they are put citra prepositionem without a preposition, addito verbo est the verb est being added: ut as, Orandum est we must pray, ut that sit there may be mens sana a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei he must watch qui who cupit desirith vincere to overcome. Gerundii voces Gerunds vertuntur are turned in nomina adjectiva into nouns adjectives, ut as, Tantus amor so great a love florum of flowers & and gloria glory generandi mellis of making honey. Est it is proximum the very next thing latrocinio to robbery duci to be drawn premio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men. Cur why aded delectaris art thou so delighted criminibus inferendis in bringing accusations.

**P**rius supinum the first supine significat signifieth

active actively, & and sequitur followeth verbum a verb, aut or participium a participle significans signifying motum a moving ad locum to a place: ut as, veniunt they come spectatum to see, veniunt they come ut that ipse they spectentur may be seen. Milites the souldiers sunt missi are sent speculatum to view arcem the tower. Illa vero but these phrases, Do I give venum to be sold: Do I give filiam my daughter nuptum to be married, habent have latentem motum an hidden motion. At but hoc supinum this supine in neutro-passivis in neuter-passives, & and cum infinito with the infinitive mood iri, significat signifieth passive passively: ut as, ego I dudum erewhile conductus sum was hired coctum to dress meat, non vapulatum not to be beaten. Postquam after that audierat he had heard non datum iri that there should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speak Poetice after the manner of Poets. Eo I go, visere to visit. Vado I go videre to see. Et also ponitur it is put absolute absolutely cum verbo with the verb Est: ut as, Actum est the matter is past cure, ilicet you may

go when you list, perisist you  
are utterly undone. Item est be  
went in viscera into the bowels  
terra of the earth. Cessatum est  
satis you have been idle long  
enough. Posterius supinum the  
latter supine significat signifi-  
eth passive passively, & and se-  
quitur followeth nomina Ad-  
jectiva nouns adjectives: ut as,  
Sum I am extra noxam with-  
out fault, sed but non est it is  
not facile an easie matter par-  
gatu to be cleared. Quod that  
which est is fœdum foul or  
dishonest factu to be done, idem  
the same est is & also turpe dis-  
honest dictu to be spoken. Arbi-  
tratur we think hunc this  
man dignum worthy spectau  
to be regarded, qui which non  
Mouetur is not moved pecunia  
with money. In istis vero but in  
these phrases, Surgit he riseth  
cubitu from bed. Redit he re-  
turneth venatu from hunting:  
Cubitu & venatu videntur  
seem censenda to be thought  
potius rather nomina nouns  
quam than supina supines.

**Q**Uæ nouns which signifi-  
cant signifie partem  
temporis part of time usur-  
pantur are used frequentius  
very often in ablativo in the  
ablative case: raro seldom in

accusativo in the accusative  
ut as, Nemo mortalium  
man living sapit is wise omni-  
bus horis at all hours. Menda  
blemishes latent are not seen  
nocte by night. Id tempus  
about that time creatus est he  
was created Consul Consul.  
Quamquam although hic in  
this place videtur there seemeth  
esse to be eclipsis a defect præ-  
positionis of the preposition per  
by vel or sub under. Quæ au-  
tem but nouns which denotant  
do signifie durationem duratione  
& and continuationem conti-  
nuance temporis of time effo-  
runtur are uttered in accusati-  
vo in the accusative, & inter-  
dum and sem. time in ablativo  
in the ablative: ut as, Jam now  
hic in this place regnabitur  
Kings shall reign ter centum  
totos annos full three hundred  
years. Janua the gate attri-  
tis of the black god of Hell  
patet hinc open noctes atque  
dies nights and dayes. Tamen  
yet hic in this place poteris you  
may requiescere rest mecum  
with me hac nocte this night.  
Imperavit he reigned triennio  
three years & decem mensibus  
and ten months octoque die-  
bus and eight dayes. Etiam also  
dicimus we say, In paucis  
diebus within a few dayes.



De die by day: De nocte by night. Promitto I promise in diem against a day. Commodo I lend in mensem for a month: Annos ad quinquaginta natus about fifty years old. Studui I have studied per tres annos about three years. Puer a boy id ætatis of that age. Non plus triduum aut triduo not more than the space of three days. Tertio vel ad tertium about the third calendas vel calendarum of the calends.

**S**patium the space loci of a place effertur is uttered in accusativo in the accusative case, & and interdum sometimes in Ablativo in the Ablative: ut as, Dic tell me quibus in terris in what part of the earth spatium the breadth cæli of Heaven pateat lyeth open tres alas three ellæ non amplius no more, & and eris thou shalt be mihi unto me magnus Apollo the great Apollo. Jam now processeram I had gone forth mille passus a mile. Abest he is distant bidui two days journey, subintelligitur there is understood spatium vel spatio a space, itinere vel iter a jour-

ney. Abest he is distant ab urbe from the City quingentis millibus passuum five hundred thousand paces.

**N**OMINA appellativa nouns appellatives & and nomina names majorum locorum of the greater places, adduntur are added sæpe commonly cum præpositione with a preposition verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motion motion aut or actionem action in loco in a place, ad locum to a place, a loco from a place, aut or per locum by a place, ut as, Versatur he is conversant in foro in the market. Meruit he served sub Rege under the King in Gallia in France. Iliades the Trojan women ibant went ad Templum to the Temple non æqua Pallas of unjust Pallas. Majores natu. nobiles the older noble men legantur are sent in Ambassage in Hispaniam into Spain. Discedens I departing è Sicilia out of Sicily Veni I came Rhodum to Rhodes. Ibi then shalt go per mare by sea ad Indos to the Indians. Omne verbum every verb genitivum admittit governeth a genitive proprii nominis of the proper name.

*nunc loci of a place, in quo wherein actio an action fit is done, Modo so that fit it be primæ vel secundæ declinationis of the first or second declension, & and singularis numeri singular number: ut at, Quid what faciam shall I do Romæ at Rome? Mentiri nescio I cannot ly Samia fuit was mihi mater my mother, ea she habitabat dwelt Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives humi on the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, sequitur de follow formam the form proprium of proper names: ut at, viximus we lived simul together domi at home belliq; and in war. Arma weapons sunt are parvi little worth foris abroad nisi excepte est there be consilium counsel domi at home. Domi at home non patitur suffere non alios Genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam than mecum mine, tuæ thine, suæ his, nostræ ours, vestræ yours, alienæ another mans: ut at, Vescor I eat domi mecum at my own house, non alienæ non at another mans. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit do duntaxat only pluralis nu-*

*meri of the plural number, aut or terminæ declinationis the third declension, ponitur it is put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in the ablative, ut at, Cholcus an Asiæ an or Assyrius a Syriam, nutritus was brought up Thebis at Thebes an or Argos at Argos? Getulicus scribit writes Lentulum genitum that Lentulus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Praesidium the garison Auxuri at Auxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthagine at Carthage cum una sola legione with our only band of Souldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo de loco Tybur Tybur Romæ at Rome, Romanam Rome Tybure at Tybur. Quin when tu thou mensas hospitium convomeres didst vomit up thy best good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Commendo I commend tibi unto thee domum epæ his house quæ which est in Sycone at Sycon. Sic in like manner urimur we asfuri vel rure in the countrey in ablativo in the ablative case; ut at, Continet se he keeps himself here commonly ruri in the Countrey. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy fathers Countrey farm. Proprium the proper name*

name loci of a place, apponitur  
is put verbis to verbs signifi-  
cantibus signifying motum a  
motion ad locum to a place, in  
accusativo in the accusative  
case, ut as, Concessi I went  
cantabrigiam to Cambridge  
ad capiendum ingenii cultum  
to get learning; Eo Londi-  
num I go to London ad merces  
emendas to buy wares. Ad  
hunc modum after this sort uti-  
mur we use rus the country  
& and domus an house, ut as,  
ego ibo I will go rus into the  
country. Capellæ my goats  
laturæ being full ite go ye do-  
mum home, hesperus the even-  
ing venit draweth on ite be ye  
packing. Proprium the proper  
name loci of a place adicitur  
is put verbis to verbs signifi-  
cantibus signifying motum a  
motion a loco from a place in  
ablative in the ablative case:  
ut as, Nisi but that ante heri-  
tore protectus esles you had  
gone Româ from Rome nunc  
now relinqueres you shall leave  
eam it. Sum I am facturus  
about to make iter my journey  
Eboraco five per Eboracum by  
York. Ad eundem modum  
after the same manner, do-  
mus an house & and rus the  
country usurpantur are used,  
ut as, Nuper of late exiit he

went domo from home, Timeo  
I fear ne lest that pater my fa-  
ther redierit he returned rure  
out of the country. 96

**H**æc tria impersonalia  
these three impersonals  
interest it maketh matter or  
forceth, refert it skilleth or  
hotteth, & and est it concerneth  
annectuntur are joynd qui-  
buslibet genitivis to any geni-  
tives, præter hos ablativos ex-  
cept these ablativos sociuminos  
femininos; Meâ mine, tuâ thine,  
suâ his, nostrâ ours, vestrâ yours,  
& and cuiâ whose: ut as, In-  
terest it concerneth magistra-  
tus a magistrate tueri to de-  
fend bonos the good, animad-  
vertere in malos to punish the  
bad. Multum refert it is very  
profitable Christianæ reipub-  
licæ for a Christian Common-  
wealth Episcopus esse that the  
Bishops be doctos learned &  
and pios godly. Est it is the  
point prudentis of a wise man  
dissimulare to wink at mul-  
ta many things. Tua refert it  
is, expedient for thee nolle to  
know teipsum thyself. Ea ca-  
des that murthir potissimum  
chiefly datur is imputed  
crimini a crime ei to him  
cuiâ interfuir whom it con-  
cerned, non ei not to him cu-  
jâ nihil interfuir whom it no-  
thing

thing concerned. Et also illi genitivi these genitives adji-untur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancunque how great soever, tantidem for so much, ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibus- cum with whom vixeris thou hadest thy life. Tanti refert it is so greatly behooveth agere to do honesta, honest things. Vestra parvi interest it little toucheth you. Et and interest it belong-eth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals ferunt are carried in dativum in- to the dative case. Accidit it falleth out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceth, constat it is manifestly known, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth, or is convenient, conducit it is good and available, convenit it is meet, placet it pleaseth, displicet it displeaseth, dolet it grieveth, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happen-eth, liquet it is clear, libet it contriveth or liketh, licet, it is lawful, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindreth, prodest it profit-eth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, beneficit it happeneth well, malefit it

happeneth ill, satisficit it is satisfi- fied, superest it remaineth, suf- ficit it is sufficient, vacat pro- otium est there is leisure; ut as, Convenit mihi tecum and thou agree together; præ- stat it is better mihi for me e- mori utterly to dy per virtutem by my manhood quam than vi- vere to live per dedecus in dis- grace. Non vacat Jovi Jupi- ter is not at leisure adesse to be present exiguis rebus ut small matters. Dolet is grieveth im- prudenti the unwary, & libero adolescenti and frank young man dictum that it was spo- ken. Malefit it falleth out il- privignis to sons in law a no- verca by their stepmother. Be- nefit it cometh well to pass no- bis to us a Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renew casus omnes all ha- zards. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals, juvat it de- lighteth, decet it becometh, cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delight- eth, oportet it behooveth, exi- gunt requirere accusandi casum an accusative case; ut as, juvat me it delighteth me ire to go per alium by sea. De- cet it becometh uxorem a wife

wife curare to look to & des her  
house. Dedecet it becometh not  
viros men & rixari to scold muli-  
ebriter like women. Oportet it  
behooveth patremfamilias an  
householder esse to be vendacem  
a seller non emacem not a  
buyer. Prepositio verò but the  
Preposition ad additur is  
added propriè properly his to  
these, attinet it belongeth, per-  
tinet it pertaineth, spectat it  
tendeth unto and lyeth upon;  
ut as, visne will you me dicere  
that I speak quod that which  
attinet belongeth ad te to thee.  
Spectat it belongeth ad omnes  
to all bene vivere to live  
well. Pertinet it pertaineth  
in utramque partem to both  
parts. Accusativus an accusa-  
tive case cum genitivo with a  
genitive subicitur is put after  
his impersonalibus these imper-  
sonals. Poenitet it repenteth,  
taedet it irketh or wearith,  
miseret it pitieth, miserefeit it  
hath compassion on, pudet it  
shameth, piget it grieveth,  
ut as, Si if vixisset he had li-  
ved ad centesimum annum  
to the hundredth year, non  
poeniteret eum it would not  
repent him senectutis suæ of  
his old age. Taedet it irketh  
animam meam my soul viz

meæ of my life. Miseret te  
thou hast compassion on alio-  
rum others, Nec miserefeit I mi-  
thy pity, nec pudet nor am  
ashamed tui of thee. Quidem  
indeed piget it grieveth, pu-  
detque and shameth me me  
fratris for my brother. Non-  
nulla impersonalia some im-  
personalis remigrant do run  
back aliquando sometime in  
personalia into personalis; ut  
as, Arbusta the shrubs humi-  
lesque myricæ and the low  
tamarisks non juvant delighe  
not omnes all men. Nam-  
que for mollia Regna wo-  
manish Kingdoms decent be-  
come animos tuos thy courage.  
Arbor a tree producta ad fru-  
gem grown up to bear fruit de-  
lectat delighteth agricolam the  
husbandman. Nemo no man  
commiserescit pitieth misero-  
rum the miserable. Non pu-  
det istud doth not this thing  
shame te thee? Non pudet  
hec do not these things shame  
te thee? Cœpit it beginneth,  
incipit it beginneth, Desinit it  
ceaseth, debet it ought, solet  
it is wont, & and potest it may,  
iuncta being joyned imper-  
sonalibus to impersonali, in-  
duunt sake upon them for-  
mæ the form impersonalium

of impersonals, ut *as*, Ubi primum se fecit *as* cooperat *is* legant non convenire *so* be *no* agreement, *questio* a *question* orichorur *did* arise. Solet *it* is wont *tendere* *so* *grievous* *avaros* the covetous impendit *of* *charge* definit *it* ceaseth *tendere* *so* *grievous* *illum* *hinc* *studii* *of* *his* *study*. Debet *it* ought *puellere* *so* *shame* *sacerdotem* the Priest *inscitia* *of* *ignorance*. Non potest *it* is not possible *ad* *sum-*  
*mmum* *perveniri* *that* the *prin-*  
*cipal* *end* *should* *be* *attained*  
*nisi* *but* *ex* *principio* *by* *the*  
*beginning*. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice obtinet hæc similem casum the like case cum personalibus passivis with personal passive: ut *as*, Pugnatur ab hostibus the enemies fought constantly without giving over. Qui quidem casus which case interdum sometimes non exprimitur is not expressed: ut *as*, discumbitur they sit down strato ostro upon scarves spread abroad. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice potest may accipi be taken pro singulis personis for every person utriusque numeri of both numbers indifferenter

indifferently: ut *as*, Statur *is* stood, id est, *sto* I stand, *stas* thou standest *stat* he standeth, *stamus* we stand, *statis* ye stand, *stant* they stand: videlicet that is to say, *ex* *vi* *by* the force obliqui of an oblique case adjuncti joyned unto it: ut *as*, Statur a me, id est, *sto* I stand, *statur* ab illis, id est, *stant* they stand.

**P**articipia participles regunt govern casus the cases Verborum of the verbs, a quibus wherof derivantur they are derived: ut *as*, Tendens holding duplices palmâs his two hands ad sidera towards the skies referent voce he uttereth talia such things. Capellæ the young goats referent domum will come home ubera their udders distenta stretched out lacte with milk. Diligendus to be beloved ab omnibus of all. Quamvis although dativus the dative case est imitation more used in his in these: ut *as*, Cuius restat remaineth qui who est is exorandus to be earnestly intreated mihi of me. Voces participiorum participles cum when sunt they are made nomina nouns postulant require genitivum a genitive case: ut *as*,



Appetens greedily alieni of ano-  
ther mans goods, profusus la-  
vis of his own. Cupientissi-  
mus most desirous of thee.  
Inexpertus unexperienced belli  
in war. Indoctus unskill'd pilæ  
at the ball. Exosus hating, pe-  
rosus bearing a deadly hatred,  
pertæsus weary, significant  
signify active actively & and  
feruntur are carried in accusa-  
tivum into an accusative case:  
ut as, perosus utterly detesting  
immundam seignitiem foul  
illness. Astronomus an A-  
stronomer exosus that abhor-  
eth mulieres women ad unum  
in general. Pertæsus weary of  
ignaviā suā his own sloth-  
fulness. Exosus hated & and  
perosus hated unto death  
etiam also leguntur are read  
cum dandi causā with a dative  
case, videlicet that is signifi-  
cantia signifying passive pas-  
sively, ut as, Germani the  
Germans perosi sunt are ut-  
terly detested Romanis of the  
Romans. Exosus hated Deo  
of God & and Sanctis of the  
Saints. Natus born, prognatus  
born, satus sown or sprung,  
cretus come up or grown, crea-  
tus created or framed, ortus  
risen, editus brought forth in  
ablativum feruntur govern an  
ablative case: ut as, Roma

an honest damsel prognata  
born bonis parentibus of good  
parents. Sate O thou that art  
descended of Sanguine the blood  
Divum of the Gods. Quo  
sanguine of what blood cretus  
is he come? Vetus orta mari  
come of the sea præstat mare  
maketh the sea better cuncti for  
the passenger. Editus brought  
forth of terra the earth.

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EN & Ecce adverbia ad-  
verbs demonstrandi of  
showing adiunguntur are join-  
ed frequentius very often no-  
minativo with a nominative  
case rarius very seldom accusa-  
tivo with an accusative, ut as,  
En lo where is Priamus etiam  
hic even herosia præmia his re-  
wards sunt laudi are his praise.  
Ecce lo what is status noster  
our state tibi for thee. En se  
quatuor aras four Altars, Ecce  
se duo rwo tibi for thee Daph-  
ni Daphnis, duosq; altaria and  
two Altars Phœbo for Phœ-  
bus. En & ecce exprobrantis  
adverbs of upbraiding nestun-  
tur, are knis soli accusativo  
to an accusative only: ut as,  
En animum see his disposition  
& mentem and his mind.  
En habitum see his fashion.  
Ecce autem but lo alterum  
another. Quædam adver-  
bia

bia certain adverbis loci of place, temporis of time, & and quantitatis of quantity, recipiunt take genitivum a genitive case post le after them. Loci of place: ut *ae*, ubi where, ubi nam in what place, nusquam no where, eo thither, longe by far, quò whither, ubivis in any place, huc thither what thither? ut *ae*, Ubi gentium in what country? Quo terrarum into what part of the world abijt is he gone? Invenitur he is found nusquam loci in no place. Ventum est it is come to eo impudentiz that impudence. Temporis of time, ut *ae*, Nunc now, tunc at that time, tum then, interea in the mean while, pridie the day before, postridie the day after, ut *ae*, Poteram I could do nihil nothing tunc temporis at that time amplius more quam than flere weep. Inierunt they entered pugnam the fight pridie the day before eps dici that day. Pridie the day before Calendarum seu Calendas the Calends. Quantitatis of quantity, ut *ae*, Parum a little, satis enough, abunde sufficient, ut *ae*, Satis eloquentiz words enough, sapientiz parv little wisdom. Audivimus we have heard abunde fabularum tales enough. Instar signifi.

cat signifieth equiparationem equality or matching, mensura measure, aut or similitudinem likewise; ut *ae*, ædificant they build equum an horse divini arte by the divine art Palladis of Pallas instar montis as big as a mountain, Philippus Philip solus alone mittitur is sent, in quo erat instar omnium auxiliorum who could do as much as all helpers besides. Sed but hoc scelus this wicked all habet hath pondus the weight & and instar the measure meriti of a reward. Hic in this place interdum sometimes præpositio the preposition ad apponitur is put so; Vallis the dale clauditur is inclosed ad instar castrorum even as a camp. Populus Romanus the people of Rome è parva origine from a small beginning emicuit is grown up ad instar to the like-moestantia magnitudinis of so great bigness: Ah alas minime gentium no in no wise, non faciam I will not do it. Hic genitivus this genitive case gentium additur is added festivitatis causâ for elegance sake. Quædam certain adverbis dativum admittunt govern a dative case nominum of the nouns unde whereof sunt deducuntur they are derived, ut *ae*,

Vc.

Venit he came obviam illi to meet him. Nam for obvius illi comes him dicitur a *spōn*.  
 Canit he sings similiter hunc like this man. Et aud rivis he forth inutiliter unprofitably wastes himself. Sedet he sits propinquius nearer tibi to thee quam tibi mihi me.  
 Et alibi dativi these datives sunt are adverbiales like adverbs: tempore by time, lucis by day, vespere in the evening: ut ai, Venit he came tempore by time quod which est is primum the chiefest omnium reum of all things. Occidit he fruhominem a man huc by day. Vidi I saw it afferri brought ad vos to you vespere in the evening. Sunt there are sunt que which accusandi casum admittunt govern an accusative case prepositionis of the preposition unde where of sunt perfecta they are come: ut ai, castra the Tentis moventur are moved proprius nearer urbem the City. Mauri the Moors sunt are proxime next Hispaniam Spain. Cedo flagrantis an adverb of an earnestly desiring exhiberi to be given or presented regit governeth accusativum an accusative case, ut ai, Cedo appone quemvis arbitrium any

*arbitrator. Adverbia adverbis* diversification of *adverbis*, aliter otherwise, secus otherwise, & and illa duo these two, ante; post, non raro inveniuntur ante seldom found cum ablativo with an ablativo case, ut as, multo aliter much otherwise, Paulo secus little otherwise. Multo ante much before; longe secus far otherwise. Venit he came longo post tempore a long time after. Paulo post a little after. Nisi except & also ipsa they sunt censenda are to be thought potius rather adverbia adverbs. Adverbia adverbis comparativi & superlativi gradus of the comparative and superlative degree, calus admittunt govern the cases affuetos accustomed subservire to be set after comparativis comparatives & and superlativis superlatives; sicut as, est it is Præceptum taught ante before; ut as, Accessit he came propius nearer illo than the other. Dixit he spoke optime best omnium of all. Legimus we read propius nearer ad deos to the gods. Et and propius a terris the less space off from the earth. Plus more reperitur is found junctum joined nominativo to a nominative case, genitivo a genitive, accusativo

accuſative, & and ablativo  
ablativo, ut *as*, Paulo plus  
ſomnabat *more* trecenta vehi-  
cula than three hundred char-  
iots amilla ſunt *ore* left. Plus  
more duo milia hominum  
than two thouſand men caſa  
ſluis eodie in *that* day. Plus  
more, quam than quinquagin-  
ta hominum fifty men cecide-  
runt were ſlain. Aties the *Ar-*  
my abiit was gone paulo  
plus a little more quingentos  
paſſus than ſix hundred paces.  
Fui I have been in nave in the  
ſhip triginta dies thirty days,  
aut or plus more eo than that.

**Q**uibus modis with what  
mood; verborum of verbs  
que adverbia what adverbs  
congruunt do agree. Ubi when  
poſtquam after that, & and  
quam when adverbia adverbs  
temporis of time apponuntur  
are put interdum ſometimes in-  
dicativis verbis with indica-  
tive verbs, interdum vero  
and ſometimes ſubjunctivis with  
ſubjunctives: ut *as*, Ubi when  
dedit he gave hec dicta theſe  
words. Ubi when nos we lave-  
rimus he will waſhed, ſi if voles  
you will, lavato waſh you. Cum  
when faciam vinula I ſhall ſe-  
crifice a young cow pro frugibus  
for corn, ipſe venito come thou.

Cum when canem I ſing  
reges Kings & and praeſent  
Cynthia Apollo aurea vel  
switched me by the ear. Hic  
this place prius the former vi-  
tut ſometh eſſe is be adve-  
bium an adverb, poſterior  
latter conjunctio a conjunctive  
on. Donec pro ſor quamdiu  
long as gaudet rejoiceth indica-  
tivo with an indicative mood  
ut *as*, Donec ſo long as erit  
I was ſolpes ſafe; pro  
quoſque unil, exigit it re-  
quirit nunc ſometimes indi-  
cativum an indicative mood  
nunc ſometimes ſubjunctivum  
a ſubjunctive, ut *as*, Donec  
ut poſſit he had cogere to gather  
oves the ſheep ſtabulis in the  
ſheepſolds numerumque refer-  
re and to count them. Donec  
unil ea aqua that water  
quam which adjeceris thou  
haſt added, ſit be decocta boyl-  
ed. Donec whilſt that erit  
thou ſhalt be ſcelix happy nume-  
rabis thou ſhalt number mul-  
tos amicos many friends.  
Dum de praſenti of a thing  
praſent, non perfecta not per-  
fect, aut or pro ſor quamdiu  
ſo long as poſcit requirit ſu-  
tendi modum the indicative  
mood: ut *as*, Dum whilſt  
that virgo the Maid appa-  
retur is making ready in con-  
clavi

lari in the inner parlour. Ego solo I will have to thee dici called meum my son tan-ger dum so long as facis thou dost quod that which est dignum befitting to thee. Dum pro for dummodo for that nequitur is joyned alias while potentiali to the potential alias another which subjunctivo to the subjunctive; ut as, Dum so that profum I may profit tibi thee. Dum so that ne comperiam I find not me falli that I am deceived ab hoc by this fellow. Dum pro for donec until tantum only subjunctivo in the subjunctive; ut as, Dum until tertius astas the third summer viderit shall see regnan-tem him reigning Latio in Italy. Quoad pro for quam- diu as long as, adhibetur put vel either indicativis in indicatives, vel or subjuncti- vis subjunctives; pro for donec until subjunctivis lohs in subjunctives only; ut as, Quoad as long as expectes thou expectest contubernalem thy chamber-fellow. Quoad as long as possem I could be and liceret might nunguam recederem I would never depart ab eis latere from his side. Servabo I will keep om-

nia all things integra intire and whole quoad until exerci- tus the army hic intratur be sent hither. Simulac as soon as simulatq; as soon as, adherent clausurae indicativo the indica- tive mood, & and subjunctivo subjunctive; ut as Simulac as soon as erat he was patiens able to abide belli war. Simu- latq; as soon as aetas are ado- leverit waxed ripe. Quemad- modum even as, ut as, utrumque howsoever, sicut as, utrumque admittunt modum govern both moods: Ut even as salutaris thou shalt salute, ita so & also refalutaberis thou shalt be sa- luted back again. Ut as feceris lementem thou hast sown, ita so & also metes thou shalt reap. Ut pro for postquam after that jungitur is joyned indicativo to the indicative, ut as, Ut after that ventum est they came in urbem in- to the City. Quasi as, retu as, tanquam as, perinde ac si even like as, haud secus ac si no otherwise than as, quum when habent they have pro- prium Verbum a proper Verb apponuntur are put sub- junctivo in the subjunctive mood; ut as, Tanquam as though ipse thy self feceris hast done aliquid somewhat

Quasi *as if* non norimus nos  
we know not our selves in  
nos among our selves. Alias  
otherwise copulant they couple  
confiniles casus like cases:  
ut *as*, novi I know hominem  
the man tanquam *te even as*  
thy self. Arridet mihi *be smiles*  
on me quasi amico *as in a*  
friend. Ne prohibendi *an ad-*  
verb of forbidding præponi-  
tur *is set before* vel *either* Im-  
perativis imperatores, vel *or*  
Subjunctivis subjunctores; ut  
*as*, Magna sacerdos O great  
Prophets ne savi *be not so*  
sage. Hic *be est is* magnus  
nebulo a great knave ne me-  
tus do not fear him. Ne  
pro for non *not* intervi mod-  
iscateris *governs either* moods.  
Adverbia adverbs casu acce-  
dente *if a case be added*, tran-  
leunt in præpositiones *are*  
turned into prepositions; ut  
*as*, vacuus viator the mony-  
less traveller canabit *will*  
sing coram latrone *before a*  
thief.

**C**onjunctiones copulari-  
væ conjunctions copula-  
tores, & and disjunctivæ  
disjunctores, cum his qua-  
tuor with these four quam  
sebam, nisi except, præterquam  
ave that, an whether, omnino

nectunt *do altogether* y  
similes casus like cases; ut  
Socrates docuit tangit Xen-  
phonem Xenophon &  
Platonem Plato. Urinam  
would to God esses thou  
calidus warm, aut *or* frigus  
cold. Nescio I know  
whether homo the man  
be albus white, an *or* niger  
black. Est *be is* minor *ne*  
younger quam *than* tu thou  
Placet *be pleases* nemi-  
none nisi except vel *or* præter-  
quam save sibi himself. Ex-  
ceptio an exception hujus ali-  
privata ratio some private ratio  
sive casualis dictionis of a cas-  
sual word repugnet *gainsays*  
vel *or* polcat require aliam  
another thing, ut *as*, Emi  
bought librum a book centum  
for an hundred asses *or a m-*  
ble, & and pluris more. Vixi  
I lived Romæ at Rome & at  
Veneris at Venice. Descen-  
dat let it sink in aures into the  
ears Metii judicis of censuring  
Metim & and patris your fa-  
ther & and nostras mine. Con-  
junctiones copulativæ conjun-  
ctivas copulatores & and disjunc-  
ctivæ disjunctores aliquoties  
sometimes conglutinant compo-  
similes moods like moods &  
and tempora tenses; ut *as*  
Stat *be stands* recto cor-  
por



ere with his body upright  
 aspiciatque and look down to  
 terras the ground: aliquoties  
 item but sometimes similes  
 modos like moods, sed but  
 diversa tempora diversi tense  
 at, Nisi but that buttalles  
 thou hadst altered me aman-  
 am me being in love & and  
 produceres drawst me on va-  
 in spe with vain hope. Egi I  
 have given tibi thee gratias  
 thanks & and aliquando some-  
 times possum may collaudare  
 in commend thee. Et si alibi,  
 tamen although, etiam  
 although, quanquam however,  
 in principio in the beginning  
 orationis of a sentence pos-  
 sunt require indicatives mo-  
 dos indicative moods, in medio  
 in the middle Exposit. very of-  
 ten subjunctivos subjunctives:  
 Quamvis although & and  
 licet although frequentius  
 more often subjunctivos sub-  
 junctives: ut as, Et si although  
 nil novi me enim asseritur  
 was brought. Quanquam al-  
 though animus my mind hor-  
 ret is of memuisse to re-  
 member. Quamvis although  
 Grecia Greece miretur ad-  
 mires Elysiac campos the Ely-  
 sian fields. Licet alibi Homere  
 O Homer ipse thy self venias  
 dost come comitatus accom-

panied Musis with the Muses:  
 tamen yet if attuleris thou hast  
 brought nil nothing toras  
 out of door. Homere O Homer,  
 ibis shall thou go. Nisi but that,  
 nisi except, si if, siquidem sur-  
 truly, quod because, quia for  
 as much as, quam than,  
 postquam since that, postea-  
 quam after that, ubi pro for  
 postquam since that, nunquam  
 never, priusquam before that,  
 adherent cleaves to & but in-  
 dicativis indicatives & and  
 subjunctivis subjunctives: ut  
 as, Gaudeo I am glad quod re-  
 dieris because you are returned  
 incolumis safe. Castigo te  
 I chasten thee non quod  
 odio habeam not because I  
 hate thee, sed quod amem but  
 because I love thee. Judicas  
 ye show aliud honestum ano-  
 ther manner of honesty quam  
 than Philopha the Philoso-  
 pher: statum set down. Ac-  
 cusas thou accusast gravius  
 more grievously quam tuas tu  
 conluendo thy custom pati-  
 tur permittit. Si if arguitur  
 as joined utriusque modo to both  
 moods. At but si pro for  
 quamvis although tantum only  
 subjunctivo is the subjun-  
 ctive: ut as, Redeam should I  
 return? Non as si me oble-  
 cerat although she interest me.

Siquis if any tantum only in-  
dicativo is the indicative: ut  
is, siquis if any idest is pos-  
sunt. Quando subiectum, quando  
quidem for as much as, quon-  
iam because, pinguentur are joined  
ed indicativo to an indicative,  
ut is Dicite say on, quando  
quidem for as much as, confe-  
dimus we are set together in  
mollis licta re the soft grass.  
Quoniam autem sustinuit non cre-  
dit the little it me not. Iste  
facto periculum ibon thy self  
make trial. Quippe scire for  
a much as, cum when habet in  
hac proprium verbum a pro-  
per vero gaudet indicativo  
verbi the indicative: ut is, Ve-  
nia paron danda est is in  
proem hinc is this man, quippe  
sarily agerem he is sick. Si ad-  
dideris si enim add qui vult  
utrumque admittit modum  
verbi both moods: ut is,  
Venia paron non est is non  
dandus de proem hinc is this  
man, quippe qui ut he that pe-  
travit ne petrauerit is for-  
tior is who already his vult.  
Qui cum when habet in hac  
vni causam the force of a  
verbum, postulat requirit sub-  
iunctivum the subjunctive: ut  
is, Estote mihi similes fidei, qui  
credas scire that thou credidst  
hac illi fidei. Cum pro for

quavis although, pro  
quandoquidem joining that  
is quoniam because, scilicet  
verbi adhaeret clausula  
subjunctivo the subjunctive:  
ut is, Cum although nos dicimus  
ut scire possit that nothing  
cum preceptis de deo edictis the pro-  
cepts, tamen yet solentur an-  
te vult differere to differ  
de aliis rebus of other mat-  
ters. Gradive o Mari, cum  
scire that sis estis are ap-  
pe viribus officiis for man-  
changes. Cum et and tum, ite-  
rally cum genitivum double  
copulans couple similes modis  
the moods. Est autem hoc bon-  
um Cum quiddam minus  
certum lesit: atque ita idem  
liber fore statuitur in in placid-  
in prore parte in the former  
pari clausula of the clause, in  
tum, quiddam magis a certum  
gratior ibi; et autem promit-  
tuntur collocantur in in  
in posteriore parte in the lat-  
ter part clausula of the clause  
ut is, amplectitur de maki-  
much of cum both omnes er-  
ditos all learned men, tum im-  
petans and especially Marce-  
llum Marcellus. Qui he habet  
tum both literas learning tum  
and also virtutem virtues. Ne  
sciat, an whether punitur in  
or no particula partitula in-ter-

rogandi

regandi of asking, amant de  
 bon indicativum the indica-  
 tive mood, ut *as*, Superans  
 is he above, & und veltur auri  
 thetea breaths be. At qui  
 cum ubi accipiuntur they are  
 taken dubitative doubtfully  
 or indefinitely indefinitely possu-  
 lant they require subjunctivum  
 the subjunctive 2 in *as*, Vile go  
 for num. whuber acciderit he be  
 returnt. Nihil refert it be-  
 coms nothing at all fecerit whi-  
 ther you have done it an per-  
 feris or persuaded it. Ut con-  
 junctio causalis a conjunction  
 causalis or perfectiva perfect  
 & and ut pro for ne non est  
 neopost verba after verba te-  
 moris of fear jungitur is joined  
 nunc sometimes potential to  
 the potential, nunc sometimes  
 subjunctivo to the subjunctive,  
 ut as pendunt they brought al-  
 luctantes filium meum my son  
 ut to the end that effect he should  
 be una together secuta with  
 him. Dava O Davus, te offe I  
 intrat abe, ut abe jam intro-  
 deat he may arrive in viam in to  
 the way. Meus I fear, ut sub-  
 flet, id est, ne non sublet hos-  
 pes that this stranger will not  
 abide constant. Ut concedentis  
 a conjunction of yielding seu  
 positum post pro for quibquam  
 although, & and ut pro for ut

potest si modo *as*, Erunt foras  
 subjunctivo the subjunctive, ut  
*as*, Ut alibi contra all things  
 contingant shall fall omi que  
 vobis volo I would, non pos-  
 sum I cannot levare de infid.  
 Non est tibi sciendum no trust  
 it is to be given thee ut qui totum  
 sefellens because thou hast so  
 often deceived, ut qui fueris for  
 as much as thou hast been re-  
 lictus life solus alone 2. Ut pro  
 for postquam after that, pro for  
 quemadmodum *as*, vel or sicut  
 like *as*, & and interrogativum  
 an interrogative, nectitur is  
 coupled indicativum with indica-  
 tive ut *as*, ut after thui discessi  
 I departed ab urbe from the Ci-  
 ty, intermissi I omitted nul-  
 lum diem no day quin scribe-  
 remus I wrote. Tamen ne per-  
 ge tu ego thou forward facere to  
 make has nuptias this marriage  
 ut *as* facis thou dost. Credo I  
 think so ut est dementia like as  
 is his madness. Ut vale, bene  
 feres be? Ut bene meminit re-  
 members de nostri us? Quan-  
 quam although dictum est ut  
 flos paulo lupra fuerat de-  
 fere de hoc of this quoque also  
 in constructione ut in construc-  
 tione edictus of an edict.

**P**roposio propositio sub-  
 junctiva unde ad interdi-  
 ctum facit consuetudine ut

ablatus *an ablative case ad-*  
*datur be added: ut as, Habeo*  
*te I have thee loco i. e. in*  
*loco instead parentis of a fa-*  
*ther. Apparuit be appeared illi*  
*unto him humana specie, id est,*  
*sub humana specie under the*  
*shape of a man. Discessit be*  
*is departed magistratu, id est,*  
*a magistratu from his office.*  
*Præpositio a prepositum in*  
*compositione in compositione,*  
*nonnunquam fortissimè regit*  
*governeth eundem casum the*  
*same case, quem ubi & alio*  
*regebat is governed extra com-*  
*positione without composition,*  
*ut as, Nec posse uti de ad-*  
*avertente tenui away Regem*  
*the King Teucrorum of the*  
*Trojans Italiâ from Italy. Præ-*  
*terito te I pass by the insalu-*  
*tatum unsalutary. Postes the*  
*posts emori cardine moved out*  
*of their places procumbunt be*  
*flat on the ground. Detrahunt*  
*they thrust down the ships scop-*  
*pulo from the rock. Verba*  
*verbi Composita compounded*  
*cum with a, ab, ad, con, de, &c,*  
*ex in nonnunquam sometimes*  
*reponunt repeat eisdem præ-*  
*positiones the same prepositions*  
*cum suo casu with their case*  
*extra compositionem without*  
*compositione adque and thus ele-*  
*gantè signantur: ut as, Absti-*

*nuerunt they have abstained*  
*viris from men. Adrocabo I*  
*will call amicos my friends ad*  
*hanc rem to this business. Con-*  
*ferentis we will compare cum*  
*legibus with the laws. Non-*  
*quam cogitavi I never thought*  
*destrahere to detract de tua fa-*  
*ma from thy good name. Cum*  
*when evaseris thou art escaped*  
*ex insidiis out of snares. Post-*  
*quam after that excessit ex e-*  
*phiebis passed out from among*  
*the young disciples. Incumbite*  
*in Republicam be careful of*  
*the Common wealth cognatio-*  
*ne with thy cognation curaque*  
*and care. In pro for erga to-*  
*wards, contra against &c and*  
*ad is habet both accusativu the*  
*accusative case: ut as, Acci-*  
*pis be takes animam men-*  
*temque benignam a courteous*  
*mind and manly in Teucros*  
*towards the Trojans. Quid tan-*  
*tum what so great matter me-*  
*in Æneas could say. Æneas*  
*committere contendit in te a-*  
*gainst thee? Quid what potue-*  
*re could Treat the Trojans?*  
*Quo te Mori pedes Mori*  
*whither goest thou? An ubi in*  
*urbem into the City quo ubi-*  
*tho via the way ducti leads?*  
*Item likewise, jungitur is u-*  
*joined accusativo to accusa-*  
*tive case, quoties /a often as*

divisio

divisio division, mutatione change  
 aut or incrementum the in-  
 crease rei of a thing cum tem-  
 pore with time significatur is  
 signified; ut ad, Estque and  
 ibi is locusa place ubi where  
 via the way findit se discovereth it  
 self in ambas partes into two  
 parts. Troja Troy verba est is  
 turned in cineres into ashes  
 viro hospite my husband being  
 safe. Amor love crescit mihi  
 grows in me in horas every  
 hour. In cum when actus an  
 action in loco in a place signi-  
 ficatur is signified postulat  
 requirit ablativum an abla-  
 tive case, ut ad, Militem forsovit  
 fulvum aurum yellow gold  
 spectatur is tried in ignibus  
 in the fire. Sub pro for ad so  
 per by or through & and ante  
 before inititur sequitur to accu-  
 sative an accusative; ut ad,  
 Properemus hic an hasten sub  
 umbram to the shadow. Legati  
 the Embassadors sunt in a man-  
 ner sub id tempus; id est, per  
 id tempus about that time missi  
 are sent ad res repetendas to  
 recover the thing lost. Cura  
 care recusat before us fresh sub  
 noctem, id est, paulo ante no-  
 ctem a little before night, vel  
 or instante nocte the night ap-  
 proaching. Alias otherwise ab-  
 lativum admittit it governs an

ablativum: ut ad, Hecis time in  
 apricum proferet will bring  
 huc openly he quicquid what-  
 soever est is sub terra under  
 the ground. Sub nocte silenti, id  
 est, in nocte silenti in the silent  
 night. Super pro for ultra be-  
 yond jungitur is joyned accusa-  
 tive to an accusative case; ut  
 ad, Proferet he will extend im-  
 perium his Empire super Ga-  
 ramantas beyond the Scythians  
 & and Indos Indians. Super  
 pro for de of & and in ablativo  
 to an ablativo; ut ad, Mil-  
 tus variisque rumor manifesti  
 and divers reports super ea re  
 of that matter. Super viridi  
 fronde upon green branches:  
 Subter under quo significatur  
 in our signification jungitur is  
 joyned utriusque casui to both ca-  
 ses apud autores with au-  
 thors; ut ad, Pugnatum est  
 hic super ablativo sub-  
 terque and under terras the  
 ground. Libet it libetis ferre  
 to endure omnes casus all ha-  
 zards subter densa vestitudine  
 under a thick shelter. Tenuis  
 up to gaudet rejoice ablativo  
 with an ablativo; & both sin-  
 gulari singular, & and plurali  
 plural, ut ad, Pube tenuis up  
 to the privy parts. Pectoribus  
 tenuis up to the breasts. Atque  
 genitivo with the genitivo  
 plurali





**M**ORITA' in Pedagogica  
school matters precepts,  
ice or earnest a treatise in  
ours Gualtteri Lili of William  
Lilly and disciples facts in his  
Schollars de moribus contem-  
porandis.

[illegible]



ut ibat mereare thou mayest de-  
serve laudem praise & und de-  
cus commendatione dictis by thy  
answers. Non laudabere thou  
shalt nor be commended lingua  
nimis celeri for too fast a  
tongue, aut tarda or too slow  
medium the mean est virtus a  
a grace quod tenuisse which to  
keep privat delighteth. Et und  
quoties ut often as loqueris  
thou speakest, esto memor be  
mindful loquere that thou  
speakest latine latin, & and  
fuge avoid verba barbara bar-  
barous words veluti as scopu-  
lost things very dangerous; pre-  
rerea besides; intrue teach  
socios thy fellows quotiescum-  
que so often as rogabunt they  
shall ask te thee, & and trahere  
bring forwards ignaros the ig-  
norant ad mea vota to my de-  
fire. Ipse be qui which docet  
teacheth indoctos the unlearn-  
ed, licet although effect be vera  
indoctissimus most unlearned,  
queat may esse be doctior bet-  
ter learned reliquis than the rest  
brevis in a short time. Sed but  
tu nec imitabere thou shalt not  
imitate stolidos grammatica-  
stros foolish authors of barba-  
rism ingens dedecus the ex-  
ceeding great disgrace eloqui  
Romani of the Latine tongue.  
Quorum wherof nemo none

est is tam fatuus so foolish,  
aut or tam barbarus so bar-  
barous ore in speech, quem au-  
torem whom as an author tur-  
ba barbara the barbarous mul-  
titude non probata alloweth not.  
Sicis if thou wilt recte cog-  
noscere rightly know leges  
Grammatices the laws of the  
Grammar, si cupis if thou de-  
sirest discere to learn loqui to  
speak cultius very eloquently  
ore in thy speech, adducas for  
thou learnest scripta clarissima  
the most famous writings vete-  
rum virorum of ancient men,  
& and authores the authors  
quos which turba Latina the  
better sort of Latinists docet  
teacheth. Nunc sometimes Vir-  
gilius Virgil optat wisheth  
amplecti te to embrace thee;  
nunc sometimes ipse Terentius  
Terence himself, nunc some-  
times simul withal opus the  
work Ciceronis as Cicero te  
wisheth thee. Quos whom qui  
non didicit be that hath not  
learned vidit hath seen nil  
nothing prater somnia but  
dreams; & and certat strive  
vivere to live in tenebris  
Cimmeriis in great ignorance.  
Sunt there are some homines quos  
delectat whom it delighteth  
posthabito studio having laid  
aside the study honeste virtutis

of commendable virtues con-  
 666 tere to spend tempora their  
 time in iugis in trifles. Sicut  
 there are others quibus est cordi  
 who take pleasure sollicitare to  
 trouble sodales their fellows  
 manibus with hands, pedibus  
 70 ve or feet, aut or alio quovis  
 modo any other way. Est there  
 is alius another qui who dum  
 669 whilst iactat he boasts of se  
 himself clarum with sanguine  
 by blood improbat discolours  
 genus parentage reliquis in  
 others infullo ore with unse-  
 70 vely speeches. Nolim te lequi I  
 would not hear thee so follow  
 tate prava vestigia so bad pat-  
 terns of manners, ne  
 72 lest tandem in the end feras  
 thou recites premia reward;  
 digna worthy fidei thy deeds.  
 Dabit thee shall give aut ven-  
 des or sell null nothing: permuta-  
 73 babis thou shalt change emendo  
 or buy nil nothing: feres thou  
 shalt recite nulla commodum  
 no profit ex damno by the loss  
 alterius of another. Et and in-  
 super moreover mitte leave  
 75 rummos many irritamenta  
 malorum the excitements to  
 evils aliis to others, nil nothing  
 nisi but pura things free from

abuse decore become puerum a  
 child. Clamor noise, rixa hab-  
 76 ling, joci scoffing, mendacia  
 lies, furta thefts, cachinnus scorn-  
 ful laughter, sine protul a vobis  
 let them be far from you. Et and  
 arma Martis fighting procul  
 far off. Dices thou shalt speak  
 nil nothing penitus at all quod  
 which est is turpe filthy, aut or  
 non honestum not honest. Lin-  
 77 gua the tongue est is ianua the  
 gate vitæ of life pariter ac ne-  
 cis and of death too. Cede ac-  
 counts it ingens nefas horrible  
 wickedness referre to give ma-  
 ledicta evil words: cuquam to  
 any one, aut or jurare to swear  
 by numina sacra the sacred ti-  
 78 tles Dei magni of almighty  
 God. Denique to conclude ser-  
 vabis thou shalt keep res omnes  
 all thy things atque and libel-  
 los books: Et and feres shall  
 bear them totum with thee,  
 quories as often as illic there  
 thou goest rectos and rectus  
 79 est. Effuge avoid vel vesp  
 egulas the occasions quæcum-  
 que whatsoever Exant do  
 make thee nocentem offensive,  
 & and in quibus wherein potes  
 80 thou mayst displicuisse nobis  
 displeased us.

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FINIS

# Terminationes Declinationum.

Singular.	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	a	us ius	Diverſly	us u	es
Genitive	ae	i	is	us u	ei
Dative	ae	o	em im	ui u	ei
Accuſative	am	um	em & im	um u	em
Vocative	a	et e i um	Diverſly	ui u	es
Ablative	a	o	e i e & i	u	e
Pluraliter	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	ae	orum	es a ia	us ua	es
Genitive	arum	orum	um & ium	um	erum
Dative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus abus	ebus
Accuſative	as	os a	es a ia	us ua	es
Vocative	ae	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Ablative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus abus	ebus

## Adjectivorum Comparativi gradus.

**Singulariter**

- Nomin. durior & durius
- Genit. durioris
- Dat. duriori
- Accuſ. durioſem & durius
- Vocat. o durior & durius
- Ablativ. a durioſe vel duriori

**Pluraliter**

- Nominat. durioſiores & durioſius
- Genit. durioſiorum
- Dativ. durioſioribus
- Accuſ. durioſiores & durioſius
- Vocat. o durioſiores & durioſius
- Ablat. a durioſioribus

## Conjugatio Verborum.

### Active voice.

**Indicative mood preſent tenſe**  
 Voco as at; amas atis ant  
 Teneo es et; emus eis ent  
 Pingo is it; imus itis unt  
 Pollio is it; imus itis unt

### Preterimperfect tenſe.

Abam abas abat; abamus abatis  
 abant  
 ebam ebas ebat; ehamus ebatis  
 ebant  
 ebam ebas ebat; ehamus ebatis  
 ebant  
 iebam iebas iebat; iebamus iebatis  
 iebant

### Preterperfect tenſe.

I iſti it: imus iſtis erant vel ere

### Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Erant eras erat; eramus eratis erant

### Future tenſe.

Abō abis abit; abimus abitis abunt  
 ebō ebis ebit; ehamus ebitis ebunt  
 am es er; emus eis erunt  
 iam ius ies; imus iſtis iſtunt

### Paſſive voice.

**Indicative mood preſent tenſe**  
 Or ariſvel are atur: amur amin ſtur  
 cor erisvel ere etur: er amineſtor  
 or erisvel ere itur: imur imini untur  
 torisvel ire itur: imur imini untur

### Preterimperfect tenſe.

Abar abaris vel abare abatur: abamur abamiſſi abantur  
 ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur: ehamur ehamini ebantur  
 ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur: ehamur ehamini ebantur  
 iebar icbaris vel iebare iebatur: iebamur iebamini iebantur

### Preterperfect tenſe.

us ſum us es us eſt; i ſumus i eſtis i ſunt

### Preterpluperfect tenſe.

ſuſcepim ſuſcepimur ſuſcepimur ſuſcepimur

### Future tenſe.

abor aberis vel abere abieris; abimur abimini abieris

# Active Voice.

## Imperative Mood.

esto et atocemur, ate atote ent anto  
e ero, eat eto : camus, ete etote,  
cant ent o.

sito, at itocamus, ite itote, ant unto.  
i ito, iat ito : iamur, ite itote, iant  
iunto.

## Subjunctive Mood.

am, es, et : emus, etis, ent.  
eam, eas, eat : eamus, eam, eant.  
am, as, at : amur, atis, ant.  
iam, ias, iat : iamur, iatis, iant.

## Imperative Mood.

aream, areas, aret : aremini, aretis, arent.  
erem, eres, eret : eremur, eretis, erent.  
irem, ires, iret : iremur, iretis, irent.

## Imperative Mood.

erim, eris, eritis, eritis, eritis, eritis.

## Imperative Mood.

issem, isles, isset : issemus, issetis, issent.

## Imperative Mood.

ero, eris, eritis : erimus, eritis, eritis.

## Imperative Mood.

are, ere, ere, ere, ere, ere.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

urum esse.

andi, ando, andum, andi, ando, andum.

endi, endo, endum, endi, endo, endum.

lendi, lendo, lendum, lendi, lendo, lendum.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

am, am, am, am, am, am.

em, em, em, em, em, em.

er, er, er, er, er, er.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, u.

# Passive Voice.

## Imperative Mood.

are ator, epurator : emur, emini  
emidor, eatur antor.

ere etor, eatur etor : eamur, emini  
eminor, eantur entor.

ere itor, eatur itor : amur, imini  
imior, eatur untor.

ire itor, iatur itor : iamur, imini  
imior, iantur iuntor.

## Imperative Mood.

er erisvelere etur : emur emini eatur  
ear, earis vel eare, eatur : eamur,  
eamini, eantur.

ar, aris vel are, atur : amur, amini,  
atur.

iar, iaris vel iare, iatur : iamur, imini,  
ni, iantur.

## Imperative Mood.

arer, areris vel arere, aretur aremur  
aremini, arentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur : eremur  
eremini, erentur.

erer, ereris vel erere, eretur : eremur  
eremini, erentur.

irer, ireris vel irere, iretur : iremur,  
iremini, irentur.

## Imperative Mood.

us sim, us sis, us sit : ti simus, ti sitis  
ti sint.

## Imperative Mood.

us essemus, us essetis, us esset : ti essemus,  
ti essetis, ti esset.

## Imperative Mood.

us erimus, us eritis, us erit : ti erimus, ti  
eritis, ti erit.

## Imperative Mood.

ari, ari, ari, ari, ari, ari.

ep, ep, ep, ep, ep, ep.

is, is, is, is, is, is.

um, esse vel fuisse.

um ire vel odum esse.

## Imperative Mood.

ur, ur, ur, ur, ur, ur.

andus, andus, andus, andus, andus, andus.

endus, endus, endus, endus, endus, endus.

endus, endus, endus, endus, endus, endus.

iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus.

## Imperative Mood.

ur, ur, ur, ur, ur, ur.

andus, andus, andus, andus, andus, andus.

endus, endus, endus, endus, endus, endus.

endus, endus, endus, endus, endus, endus.

iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus, iendus.

## Imperative Mood.

ur, ur, ur, ur, ur, ur.



